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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Mussolini Faces Decision So Do Japanese Militants It Is Peace or Defiance?

¶ Mussolini—Il Duce returns to Rome with "heils" ringing in his ears and salutes flashing before his eyes. He returns confident of Italo-German unity of purpose. Anti-Communism, pro-authoritarianism, and convenient pacifism seem roughly to designate the main spokes of the Rome-Berlin axis. But the Duce has hardly time to hang up his hat before faced with new decisions based on the "new deal for dictators" enunciated at the May Field this week. Friendliness toward Britain and toward peace is about to be tested, for Mussolini now has before him a pressing invitation from France and Britain to join a three-power parley over the withdrawal of foreigners from Spain.

* * *

• **The democratic** powers, in other words, are offering an olive branch. Its acceptance or rejection will indicate almost unmistakably the status of the Duce's sincerity regarding European peace. The invitation presents a triad of diplomatic factors. First comes the fact of Franco-British solidarity emphasized by the joint note; second, is the significance of the omission of German participation in the deliberations, a fact that indicates a recognition that the "volunteer" problem mostly concerns Italy; and the third factor is the possible freeing of British hands—should the intervention problem be settled—for definite handling of the Far Eastern problem.

* * *

• **This latter** factor it is generally adjudged, may be considered a bargaining advantage in the dictator's hands in the light of the announcement from Berlin that Italy, too, may join the Japanese-German anti-Bolshevik pact. To offset this factor, however, the Franco-British hold in reserve the possibility of reopening the Franco-Spanish frontier to a free flow of munitions which would virtually put an end to British and French non-intervention and open up that drenched land to more intensive non-Spanish participation.

* * *

• **Britain has** another card too. It might grant belligerent rights to both Loyalists and Insurgents with the disappearance of the last Italian "volunteer" from the Spanish scene.

* * *

• But there is a further and more potent inducement. Italy now has the opportunity to withdraw with dignity from an awkward affiliation and embrace a peaceward conciliation.

* * *

¶ **Japan Defies**—Washington considers Japan's recent note in reply to America's protest against the "war on civilians." The State Department figuratively shakes its head over the implied defiance therein. Japan's war party, apparently dominating its Foreign Office, takes the attitude that its methods have been quite ethical. Reaction to the note prompts two questions: Will this inability to see beyond the bayonets force Japan into an impossible situation? Will American diplomacy, conscious of its nominal friendship toward the affable people of Japan, be wise enough to place curbs on the militancy without encouraging personalization of the affront?

* * *

• From China, meanwhile, comes information which suggests that that contemplative country is awakening to its danger and revealing a surprising degree of stamina. Northeast of Shanghai Japan's "big push" is stalemated, for the present at least. Its ferocious aerial bombardments have failed to paralyze Chinese nerve centers and in some cases have been carried on at the cost of unexpected casualties in men and machines and, today, as Japanese armies in North China move near to the border of Shangtung, 200,000 Communists join the Chinese ranks to repel that push. For the moment prospects are not encouraging for the military party which precipitated the attack on China.

* * *

• **How emphatically** the world is being shown the folly of immoral policies. Japan's experience, therefore, should not be the subject of condemnation so much as the impulse to self-examination. No nation that has practiced international expediency in preference to undeviating principle in its diplomatic dealings can afford to sit in the seat of judgment.

* * *

• But mankind—seeing how infallibly the qualities of self-aggrandizement, greed, cupidity, revenge, intolerance, entering into diplomatic considerations, return to mock those who use them—may watch the shifting shadows on the European curtain with studious eyes and learn therefrom that only the moral values bring good returns. The utilization of unworthy sentiments is the practice of stupid mentalities, clever though they may seem. The definite adoption of high principled aims is the mark of a higher intelligence—an earnest of that divine power always available and always competent (when men accept it) to order the affairs of mankind as harmoniously as the routine of the celestial universe.

New Signal Chief

International

Col. Joseph O. Maugborgne

Becomes Chief of the United States Army Signal Corps Today Upon Retirement of Maj. Gen. James B. Allison

Men Called Need In Crime Control More Than Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—Calling for better personnel in crime control, Homer T. Cummings, Attorney General, in an address to the International Association for Identification, declared that lack of such personnel is "one of the outstanding deficiencies" in meeting lawlessness today.

"Any study of characteristic failures in law enforcement," Mr. Cummings declared, "reveals that in the large percentage of instances they are the result of faulty, unskilled administration of the law rather than of weaknesses in the law itself." He added, in part:

"We have paid too little attention to the skill of those who investigate, apprehend, prosecute and mete out sentence. We have attracted too few men of merit to enforce the criminal laws which have been enacted by our legislators.

"Often breakdowns occur in the administration of criminal justice. In virtually all of these instances the breakdowns—the failure—could not have been averted by the placing of additional statutes upon the books. In these cases somewhere down the line, there has been a defect in skill and character—breakdown in people, not in laws. Some person—policeman, prosecutor, judge, juror, parole officer, prison guard—has failed to measure up.

"We have been woefully lax in this country in establishing standards of performance and prerequisites for those who would make crime suppression a career."

'Moo Cow Sentimentalists' Arraigned by Hoover In Attack on Parole Systems

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—In a sharply-worded attack upon state parole systems, J. Edgar Hoover today charged "Moo cow sentimentalists" with obstructing the administration of justice by perpetration of "tremendous outrages in the name of parole."

The director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation told delegates to the International Association for Identification convention that only within recent years "have we been able to learn that wholesale opening of cell doors has transpired."

"There must be some reason," Mr. Hoover said, "that the parole boards of backward states do not profit by the lesson of the federal parole system which has proved conclusively that it is possible to make a success of parole."

Black Decides To Radio Reply And Take Seat

To Discuss Klan Charge Friday 9.30 P. M. Over National Hook-Up

Will Be Precedent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—Mr. Justice Black will break his long silence on charges of membership in the Ku Klux Klan in a speech over the radio tomorrow night.

And Mr. Justice Black will take his seat on the Supreme Court bench when it meets next Monday.

The first decision was announced by the National Broadcasting Corporation here today after the returning Justice had given a hint of his intention on disembarking from his boat at Norfolk yesterday.

The second decision was left in no doubt by interviews given by Mr. Justice Black at the boat and in further comments to friends and correspondents since his arrival in the capital.

Not since King Edward made his abdication speech will an address over the radio command such widespread interest of the American public, it is believed. It is the first time in history that a member of the Supreme Court has made an approach of this type on the air, just as it is the first time that a member has ever been subject to the charge of membership in the Klan. From the first to last it is in keeping with the whole bizarre story of President Roosevelt's struggle with the Supreme Court, and now it reaches a new angle of unexpectedness.

Ends Lively Speculation

The announcement ended a brief period of speculation as to Mr. Justice Black's plans. On his arrival he told newspaper men curtly that if he made a reply to Klan charges he would make it "in a way that cannot be misquoted and so the public can hear it." The comment showed that the new justice, along with members of the New Deal are suspicious of newspaper treatment of their side of the argument. It shows also that Mr. Justice Black has adopted the technique of the Administration in preferring a direct appeal to listeners by his own voice over the radio to the intermediary method of comment to reporters.

Not only the National Broadcasting Corporation but the Columbia and Mutual chains will carry the speech which is scheduled for 9:30 p. m., for half an hour. However, it is learned that Mr. Justice Black does not expect to use more than 20 minutes of that time.

Think President Aware

It is assumed here that Mr. Roosevelt is fully aware of the Justice's radio plan. With the spectacular strategy now unfolded, Mr. Roosevelt's absence at the other end of the continent leaves the field clear to his appointee.

The extent to which New Deal opinion has strengthened on the Black matter was indicated in comments of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, today. When charges were first published, the Administration seemed nonplussed and shaken, and it was made clear at the White House that Mr. Roosevelt did not know of Mr. Black's Klan membership, if it existed. The Administration was definitely on the defensive.

That attitude has now been dropped. Secretary Ickes today accused New Deal enemies of attempting to "drag a red herring" across the Black appointment by the Klan charges, and at his first press conference in nearly two months demanded why reporters "didn't interview former President Hoover. He knows more about it than I do." He charged the Klan supported Hoover and "nobody seemed to worry."

Justice Returns

International

Hugo L. Black and Reporters

Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Black and Mrs. Black Arrived at Norfolk, Va., From Europe, but the Justice Would Have Nothing to Say Then of His Ku Klux Klan Connections. That Would Come Later, He Said

Gov. Earle Urges State Control Of Hard Coal Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Sept. 30—There is a vast difference between government ownership and government control, Gov. George H. Earle declared today following the anthracite conference held here Monday. The Governor recommended that the coal industry be rehabilitated by a state commission to control production and fix a price structure.

"I did not suggest government ownership of the mines and would not suggest it except as an absolute last resort," the Governor continued. "Control of production is absolutely necessary under the present situation, where, in the anthracite area, there is a condition of 'dog eat dog.' What would happen if this condition continued? A few big low-cost production mines would produce all the coal, and seven eighths of the anthracite district would consist of 'ghost' towns."

Governor Earle held that under production control, with a system of quotas or allocations, the cost of production might be slightly higher, but the work would be distributed over the entire anthracite district.

Defending the idea of a coal commission, the Governor asserted there would be no reason and no excuse for politics to enter the coal problem. His proposed remedy for "bootlegging," he said, was to have operators lease certain mines to the independents for a time until legislation could be obtained to revive the entire industry.

Names Conference Committee

So divergent were the views expressed at the four-hour conference that the Governor deemed it expedient to appoint a committee of nine representing the operators, the union miners and the bootleggers to meet with the anthracite commission previously appointed and formulate a plan to be presented to a special session of the State Assembly to be called.

Lieut. Gov. Thomas Kennedy, as a high official of the United Mine Workers of America, went on record in favor of federal regulation as stipulated in the Guffey-Boland bill in the last Congress. He scored the "deplorable" merchandizing methods prevalent in the industry.

Michael J. Hartneady, state mines secretary, presented a plan involving state control of production and mine-pit prices. His plan calls for leasing of the idle coal lands and collieries to independents, who would employ idle coal miners on relief and pay them the difference between the relief allowance and the union scale.

Opposition to governmental regulation was voiced for the operators by Walter Merritt, of New York, general counsel for the Anthracite Institute, who defended the industry's merchandizing methods and asserted all the aid his clients wanted was elimination of the pillage of the coal lands by "bootleg" miners.

All members of the State Anthra-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

'Co-op' Settlers Enter Greenbelt, Model U. S. Town

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—Two large housing ventures of the Federal Government—models for the vast re-housing drive which one day will change the social landscape of the United States—received their initial tenants today. First Families of the Future, they could be called.

At Greenbelt, Md., the vanguard of 885 families took possession of their airy, light-filled, modern houses equipped with every possible arrangement to favor the most gracious human living on a modest scale. At New York City, the Williamsburg housing project, which arose out of 12 square blocks of "one of the worst slum areas in the country," hummed with the activities of 400 incoming families.

Tomorrow yet another federal housing unit at Enid, Okla.—the Cherokee Terrace project—will likewise open its doors.

The Greenbelt settlers found themselves enrolled not only as model tenants in an exhibition housing project, but pioneers in the co-operative movement as well. For the entire community is to be organized as fast as practical along the lines of consumer co-operation.

Greenbelt a New Deal Experiment in concrete form: Page 5.

President Pays Brief Visit To Victoria, B. C.

Incident Tends to Stress Mutuality of Views on Peace by Two Nations

Is Warmly Greeted

By Erwin D. Canham
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON PUGET SOUND, Sept. 30—For the first time in history, an American Chief Executive today visited Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, when President Roosevelt hurried down Puget Sound from Seattle on the U. S. S. Destroyer Phelps, spent a few hours visiting and fraternizing with Lieut. Gov. Eric Hamber, Prime Minister T. D. Pattullo, and other Canadian officials, and went back to American territory at Port Angeles on the Olympic Peninsula, bulging farther out in the Pacific than any other area of territorial United States.

All across the continent, at small whistle-stop and big metropolic alike, President Roosevelt has been working into his speeches significant little references to the problems of war and peace. Everywhere he has been having a hearty reception to his emphasis on this grave challenge. His Canadian visit fits into this theme.

Tuesday at Bonneville, the large audience burst into applause when President Roosevelt said:

"As I look at Bonneville Dam today, I cannot help the thought that instead of spending, as some nations do, half their national income in piling up armaments and more armaments for purposes of war we in America are wiser in using our wealth on projects like this which will give us more wealth, better living and greater happiness for our children."

War Question Is Alive

And back at Wheatland, Wyo., the President was asked by an anxious member of his audience, perched on a boxcar, whether he was going to keep the nation out of war.

The visit to British Columbia is connected with these questions and this public interest. For any emphasis on such solidarity of viewpoint as exists between the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations is important in times like the present. People on the Pacific coast, fronting on the Orient, are acutely aware of the current situation. Hence, it is doubly appropriate that the President should visit British Columbia, emphasizing his peace message on the Pacific.

Mr. Roosevelt is only the second American President, according to information available here, to visit Canada. President Harding preceded him to Vancouver, not far from Victoria, on his return from Alaska, but as far as White House attachés here recall, the only other trips of American Chief Executives on Canadian soil were those made by Mr. Roosevelt himself from Campobello

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Called to Moscow

Wide World

Dimitri Bogomoloff

Soviet Ambassador to China, Who Has Returned by Plane to Moscow to Confer on the Far Eastern Situation

League Stiffens Stand in Spain On Intervention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 30—Doubts which have persisted here about the seriousness of Franco-British intentions to make a big effort to liquidate foreign and particularly Italian intervention in Spain have been almost wholly dissipated by the outspoken wording of a resolution accepted by the Assembly's political commission here today after a lengthy debate between Britain and France on the one side and Spain, Soviet Russia and Mexico on the other.

The resolution as finally framed definitely envisages the possibility of the early end of non-intervention, if foreign combatants are not soon withdrawn from Spain. It is true there is a loophole. The League members only commit themselves to "consider" bringing non-intervention to an end.

But signs are multiplying that the two chief governments concerned, namely France and Britain will not take over long to come to a decision if the forthcoming negotiations with Italy fail. The reason for the stiffening of the attitude of the two western democracies is seen not so much in a loss of patience as in the realization of dangerous possibilities arising out of the fact that there are two major conflagrations, one in the West and the other in the Far East in progress at the same time.

It has been decided to tackle the Mediterranean outbreak first as being the nearest and the most amenable to diplomatic methods of treatment—in other words a bargain. The fact that the existence of another fire gives certain diplomatic advantages to Signor Mussolini hasn't been overlooked but it is accepted as inevitable under existing circumstances.

Peace offers to Italy on Spain must include Reich, Berlin says: Page 5.

U. S. Indicates Tokyo's Reply Unsatisfactory

Japanese Note Defends Bombing of Nanking as Necessary

Brevity Remarked

Further Action by America Is Seen Dependent on Course of Events

Whatever the democratic governments may decide to do, or not to do, by way of halting Japan's ruthless bombing of open cities, world public opinion is developing against this form of warfare in a protest of unheard-of magnitude and determination.

Small prospect of a change of heart on the part of Japan is seen in Tokyo's reply to the Hull protest, a translation of which has been issued by Washington today. Japan defends its action as necessary and denies the intention of attacking civilians.

Scarcely more comfort comes from Geneva where, despite the unanimity of verbal condemnation, in which the American observer strongly concurred, there is as yet no sign of steps to exert pressure on Japan.

But it is in the general public itself, rather than in governments, that the protest is mounting to formidable proportions. The British Labor Party has gone so far as to consider summoning Parliament in special session on the matter; a citizens' league has been formed there to arrange for a non-official boycott of Japanese trade; a mass meeting presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury meets on the same errand.

In the United States while Secretary of State Hull meditates his next move the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America yesterday supplemented the widespread move for voluntary boycott in a severe condemnation of unrestricted air bombing.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—State Department officials indicated that the brief Japanese note defending as strategically necessary the aerial bombing of Nanking was unsatisfactory. What further steps the United States will take will depend on the course of Far Eastern developments and the prospective action of other nations which have made similar protests to Tokyo and which are understood to have received similar replies.

The State Department does not feel that the Tokyo reply meets the real issue of the American protest which was against the bombarding of civilian populations on so wide a scale that no military objective appeared to be served by the massacre. In the same way, the reported Japanese statement that Chinese populations were given advance warning of the bombings is regarded as grimly ironic in view of the inability of vast masses of Chinese to leave their homes in congested cities.

While the Tokyo reply is disappointing to officials in its failure to show any intention of restricting aerial bombardment no immediate action may be taken. Further protests are expected, however, if the aerial destruction continues.

Text of Note

The Japanese reply was delivered to Joseph C. Grew at the United States Embassy by the Japanese Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota. The State Department made public the official text as follows:

"I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have duly noted the contents of Your Excellency's note number 780 of Sept. 22 regarding the bombing of Nanking by Japanese forces.

"As Your Excellency's Government is well aware, Nanking is exceptionally strongly fortified and it is the most important strategic base of military operations for the Chinese forces.

"The bombing of the military facilities and equipment located in and around the said city is a necessary and unavoidable measure for the attainment of the military objectives of the Japanese forces. It goes without saying that bombing operations by Japanese forces will be strictly confined to such scope and will not be aimed at noncombatants, as evidenced by the fact that warning was given even to Chinese noncombatants.

Japanese Policy

"The frequently stated policy of the Imperial Japanese Government to respect, as far as possible, the rights and interests of third countries and the safety of the lives and the property of the nationals thereof remains unaltered in the present bombing operations.

"The recent proposal of the Imperial Japanese Government that the officials, citizens and vessels of Your Excellency's country take refuge was the result of the desire to avoid if possible the occurrence of injury to nationals of third countries, which might be unavoidable notwithstanding the greatest precautions which may be taken by the Japanese forces.

"It is hoped that Your Excellency's Government will understand that the Imperial Japanese Government has desired the safety of the na-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Union Sued for $100,000 For Refusal to Arbitrate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Local 807 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers must defend itself against a $100,000 damage suit brought in the New York Supreme Court on charges that the union failed to arbitrate an industrial dispute and that this contributed to injure the business of a trucking firm here.

The plaintiff is D. L. Sutherland, president of Sutherland Shipping, Inc., and grounds for damages specified by Mr. Sutherland are that since Sept. 10, when members of the labor organization walked out of his establishment after a difference of opinion on payment for extra help, the firm has been unable to do business.

Originally the union faced a motion to compel arbitration of the issue, but this demand was withdrawn without prejudice by the plaintiff yesterday after it had been shown that papers in the action were improperly drawn.

In his complaint, Mr. Sutherland holds that the strike was unauthorized and illegal, since it was called without an attempt to arbitrate differences according to a plan called for in the contract his firm had with the union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Besides keeping 500,000 pounds of goods tied up on freight docks here, the strike was said to have resulted in loss of work to 135 men in other cities where terminals are maintained by the Sutherland organization. The interruption in business also has made the company liable for losses on the perishable products it had not been able to move from loading platforms, Mr. Sutherland held.

According to the complaint, the clause of the contract dealing with arbitration reads:

"Should any difference arise between employer and employee, the same shall be submitted to arbitration by both parties; failing to agree they shall mutually appoint an umpire, whose decision shall be final and binding. . . ."

Mr. Sutherland declares that when he sought to arrange for arbitration of the dispute, the union officials replied that they would try to get the men back to work if some of the conditions of the contract were changed. Refusing to alter its agreement, the company then commenced suit.

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Intimate Message From Washington

Reflection Shows American Bar Association Oddly Prophetic as to Certain Phases of the New Deal—Few Listened Then

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Sept. 30

This column has been growing unaccountably reminiscent. The other day it was the recollection of American trucks shipped to Italian Eritrea in 1935. Today we are reminded of the American Bar Association meeting in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1933, when the New Deal was still very young.

Mr. Roosevelt took office in March, 1933. The lawyers gathered Aug. 28, and the sizzling speed of the legislative events in the intervening six months may be judged by the cries of dismay that immediately developed. Today the association is meeting again and it is still attacking the New Deal. To the credit of its perspicacity it may be said that its members apparently discerned the direction which events were taking before anyone else in the country, even at a time when Mr. Roosevelt's popularity was at a height never since equalled. The cold, constitutional accents of the lawyers came out of that furniture manufacturing town like a still small voice.

It was a voice that received slight attention at the time, when men were hurling their hats skyward for the lightning changes Mr. Roosevelt was making in Washington to meet the financial crisis. But to us at any rate, who had the job of covering the convention and who were fresh out of New Deal Washington, the affair left a startling impression. We wrote a piece about it, we remember, for the old North American Review called "The New Deal and the Supreme Court," and we told the unbelieving world that the American Bar Association "seemed to feel that the NRA was unconstitutional, in whole or part." Also, that when the NRA decision day came before the Supreme Court, the opinion might "shake the nation to its foundations." In retrospect we feel it was one of the few newspaper hyperboles which was fully justified.

Some Further Reflections

How long ago that seems, and how many things have happened since. Were we ever naive enough to have written that he, Mr. Roosevelt, "might call a special session of Congress and, with its consent, raise the number of Supreme Court justices from nine to eleven"? or that this "would damage the prestige of the court" and "undoubtedly alienate a large section of conservative thought"?

Yes, amateur speculations were roused even in the first half year of Mr. Roosevelt's reign, and the Bar Association meeting at Grand Rapids that year was undoubtedly prophetic. So far as we can remember, it was the first really serious criticism of the New Deal, and will go down in history as such.

For some reason or other the Bar Association has never commanded the full attention of the public, it has seemed to us. It certainly did not then, although its position may have improved since. Perhaps it is because the association does not include the full legal fraternity of the country—at least not to anything like the extent that the American Medical Association, for example, includes the doctors. It comes to be looked upon as a part, rather than the whole, of the bar.

Then again we notice the reappearance of the same individuals at the center of things who give the impression, at any rate, of exercising control. Possibly current efforts to put the organization on a broader basis will bring additional younger men to the top. This would be helpful in strengthening its influence and aiding the valuable conservative service it performs.

Just a Little Family Affair

Lawyers always have seemed to be the subject of political attack, even though many politicians themselves are lawyers. Mr. Roosevelt in his Constitution Day speech charged some of them were trying to "shrivel the Constitution into a lawyer's contract." Arthur Krock remarked philosophically in the New York Times that "Presidents have caused much moaning of the bar." Yet the present spokesmen for the Bar Association seem to be able to defend themselves.

But to come back to our beginning, what a deal of water has run under the bridge since that Grand Rapids convention of 1933! People could hardly believe the news that "assembled lawyers and judges constantly expressed doubt over the constitutionality of (New Deal) acts." One was supposed to wink one's eyes at the obvious in 1933 and it caused a chuckle in any company to remark of a New Deal law:

"Well, what's the Constitution got to do with it?—Roosevelt dropped that long ago!"

That appeared almost funny then, somehow, and was a surefire laugh-getter, though it seemed a little odd to us as we came away from Grand Rapids in 1933.

There has been a merry battle since then, to be sure. Neither the Supreme Court nor White House stands today quite where it stood. The Supreme Court has gone through interpretive gyrations and has reversed itself on a major issue. The New Deal has received hard buffets and learned some sharper lessons. To optimists like ourselves, this seems to be the natural working out of a democracy, and we feel sure the constitutional brakes were never stronger.

As for Grand Rapids, it was the birthplace of New Deal opposition. And oddly enough it may yet go down to history as the birthplace and home of a still more powerful opponent of the New Deal in 1940, Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican Senator from Michigan.

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Saavedra Lamas Summons Youth For Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—Speaking from a platform mottoed "World Peace and Christian Culture," the Argentine Foreign Minister, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, made an impressive statement of faith in democracy before Ward College students at Ramos, Mejia. "Whatever the dangers of demagogy may be," the latest Nobel Peace Prize winner declared, "humanity has not yet invented a better form of government than democracy."

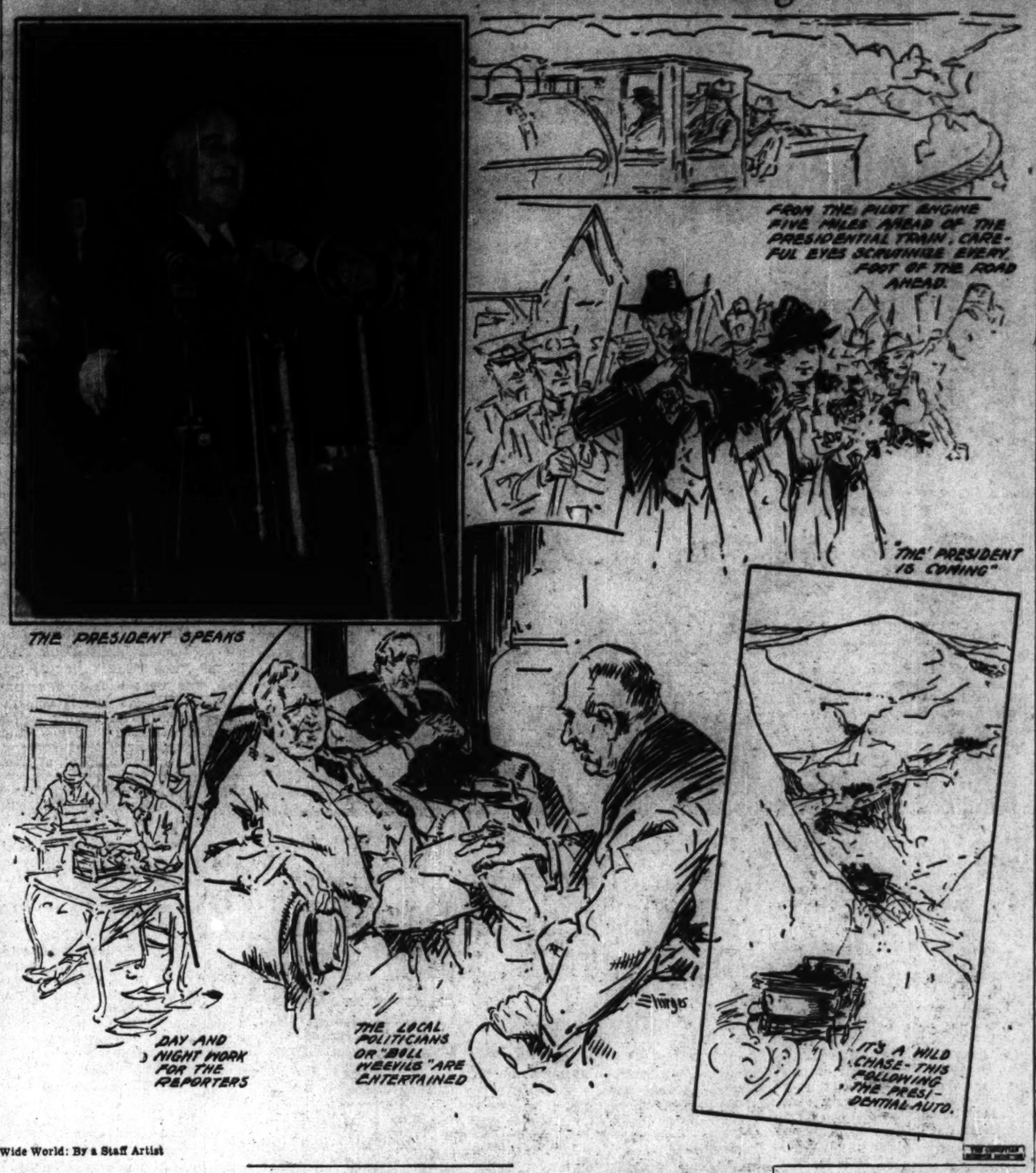
"Do not believe in the many new transforming ideas which seek to change the governing democratic institutions of our country," he warned the student assembly. "It is not true," he said, "that humanity needs to change the bases of equality of man. Neither is it true that force and tyranny are required for government. It is up to you not to break the traditions created by the founders of our country."

The Foreign Minister's confession of democratic faith contrasted somewhat with the recent statement of President Justo who, while admitting some of the advantages of freely-elected government, was not in favor of universal suffrage. Dr. Saavedra Lamas, addressing the students, went on:

"It is not correct that popular suffrage limits nations to policies dictated by those who may not have an exact comprehension of government. This is my personal opinion, confirmed by the results of experience. But, I also do not believe in the politician's method of flattering the masses and have never been a partisan of certain popular movements. Nevertheless, when I have had opportunities to listen to popular gatherings I have been struck—inspired, I might say—by the nobility and instinctive purity of their sentiment and soul and have contrasted them in my mind with some of the unfortunate traits of the 'superior classes.'

"You students will be well advised to study the whole range of problems of State linked with world politics. You should occupy yourselves in life with the Aristotlian view of government—the science of State. In the present-day clash of ideas, passions and interests, with the world almost at war, no one knows the road on which we are traveling. The ability to think independently is essential."

When a President Goes Traveling


FROM THE PILOT ENGINE FIVE MILES AHEAD OF THE PRESIDENTIAL TRAIN, CAREFUL EYES SCRUTINIZE EVERY FOOT OF THE ROAD AHEAD.
"THE PRESIDENT IS COMING"
THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS
DAY AND NIGHT WORK FOR THE REPORTERS
THE LOCAL POLITICIANS OR "BOLL WEEVILS" ARE ENTERTAINED
IT'S A WILD CHASE—THIS FOLLOWING THE PRESIDENTIAL AUTO.
Wide World: By a Staff Artist

President's Train Is Washington on Wheels

Some parts of the following article describing the transportation entourage of President Roosevelt on his western trip were used by Erwin D. Canham, chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, in his talk over a nation-wide hook-up from Station KOL in Seattle, Wednesday afternoon.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPECIAL TRAIN, Sept. 30—There is nothing in the world quite like the special train and entourage of a President of the United States when this three-ringed circus packs up and goes on the road. Executives of other great nations rarely have vast continents to traverse, nor the publicity and political situations which dictate the doings of American presidents.

First down the right-of-way of some great transcontinental railroad comes a pilot engine, hustling along five miles ahead of the presidential train. Keen-eyed railroad men scrutinize the track, sometimes secret-service operatives ride on the pilot train, and often the switches on lines that feed into the main track are spiked down.

All other traffic on the line is halted as the presidential special approaches; no moving trains pass the President's in either direction, and it is unusual for the special to go close to other trains on parallel tracks. These other trains are almost always shunted off out of the way.

The pilot engine has served as warning to waiting crowds all along the way that the President is coming. The bands get ready to play, the National Guard prepares to stand at attention, the mayors straighten their neckties, while their wives inspect once more the bouquets they are going to give the President's wife and give a last twitch to their fur neckpieces.

President in Last Car

The presidential train itself is an elaborate affair. The Chief Executive and his most immediate guests are in the rear car, of course. Here there are a sitting room, dining room, and a number of bedrooms as well as a private galley separate from the regular dining car on the train. There are rooms used as offices by the traveling White House staff: a chief secretary, and four or five assistants, sometimes more.

A mimeograph outfit is set up, and there are numerous typewriters, files of needed material, connections for a telephone which is plugged in at nearly every stop, so that the traveling White House may keep in touch with Washington or other points.

Directly in front of the presidential private car is a compartment car for his ordinary guests, staff, secret service operatives. Here local politicos, known as "boll weevils" to old hands on these trains, are parked during their visits to the entourage.

Then comes another compartment car for the newspapermen who work for press associations, and hence must hang upon the President's every word, and on each development. Next is the dining car, changed by each railroad over whose lines the train passes. This is because the same car could not be provisioned and staffed very well en route, and also the lines run their own diners and are proud of them. Picked crews and viands are generally aboard, and even so the train-riders wax jaded and blasé toward the lavish offerings of the chef.

Fish for a Fisherman

The culinary high spot on President Roosevelt's current trip west came when his secretary, Stephen T. Early, vacationing on the Great Lakes, sent to the train a big batch of succulent lake trout. Once, in southwestern Kansas when former President Hoover was passing through, a zealous Republican sent some 80 wild ducks aboard and everybody had a whole duck for supper. How angry the dining car crew were! They had a good meal of other dishes all prepared, and had to turn to with their limited facilities and cook 80 ducks!

On this same Hoover trip the Southern Pacific Railway was kind enough to place a huge bowl of California fruits in the club car every day. The travelers—who eat all too amply on these trips anyway—seized the opportunity to cut their noon meal and make a tasty luncheon of free fruit.

Behind the diner is a compartment car filled with correspondents for individual newspapers. They share compartments two-apiece. A table is set up in each room, typewriters are continually unleashed, copy paper, texts of speeches, statements, newspapers, telegrams, documents, coats, vests, and other debris are strewn about. Some of the men work early, some work late. There is a continuous obbligato of typewriters.

There Must Be Pictures

Other newspapermen will be intent in discussion of the latest developments, or will have kidnapped a Senator or Governor, pinned him in their compartment, and will be cross-examining him on politics. These visitors are sometimes frank and informative. Still other men will be playing cards.

Then there are other compartment cars for cameramen and radio men. There are movie photographers with their ponderous equipment; still photographers with great packing cases of flashlight bulbs; and the radio men have heavy equipment ready to set up.

For the rest, there are one or two ordinary sleeping cars for railroad officials who travel in great numbers on these trains, a club car for lounging, and one or two "combo" cars with space for baggage and berths for the crew to sleep.

On this particular trip, the newspaper complement is made up of 22 men going all the way, representing the nation's principal newspapers. The press associations have two men each. Regional papers put men on the train for shorter distances.

Arriving at a given city, all is activity. Hordes of local politicos swarm on the train, insofar as they have permission from the secret service. A great crowd will have gathered around the rear platform. After an appropriate period of suspense, the President will appear and make his speech. At once the train pulls out. Newspapermen have been frantically writing about the speech, in the hope of filing their stories with the telegraph companies before leaving town. The politicos scramble off, or else ride to the next stop.

What, No Traffic Laws?

And at other places the President leaves the train, gets into a shining black automobile, followed by cars for the whole gang, and they whirl off behind screaming sirens for some inspection trip. The cars go like the wind, the rear cars have trouble in keeping up and getting through the narrowing crowds. These motor trips are not without their hazards; there is a tragic record which newsmen do not like to remember. But they are invariably thrilling rides, often through mountains and spectacular regions. On other occasions they traverse crowded cities, with cheering hundreds of thousands and serious traffic problems.

A presidential trip is a peripatetic ballyhoo. Somehow it is like the circus going from town to town, or Washington on wheels with all its mechanisms of publicity and politics—the great Three-Ringed Political Circus. Out west, the folks come down to see the train go through in great numbers; it's an old western custom. And this particular President likes the West: it has bigger rivers and canyons across which to throw biggest dams.

But, after all, he is usually more interested in public opinion than public works.

Safety Stickers Free

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 — Inviting 100,000 motorists to pledge themselves to drive safely, Judge J. M. Braude of the Safety Court here has announced that he will send windshield stickers to all who wish to join his safety brigade. The stickers will state simply, "Pledged to Drive Safely."

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
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Dewey on Radio To Tell How He Chased Rackets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—With his candidacy for New York County District Attorney hailed in reform quarters as "the greatest civic opportunity in 40 years," Special Rackets Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey has booked himself to detail his formula for the prosecution of crime in a series of Sunday night radio talks that will continue up to the eve of the city election.

This announcement by his Citizens' Committee followed an address by Mr. Dewey at the New York University Forum of the Air last night, when he defined his club in the racket war as "the attack on fear."

The experience of his office in making prosecution history in the nation had clearly shown, Mr. Dewey declared, that it was "flabby operation of justice" alone which had made regular prosecuting machinery in New York City unequal to the task of obstructing the vast operations of organized racketeering. It was necessary, he continued, for the District Attorney to recognize his duty to protect the witness and perform it through the weeks or months of investigation required to tie in all the members of a conspiracy, so that when the witness must come forward in open court, those whom he had cause to fear would be in custody or fugitives from justice.

"To the prosecutor who is honest, unbossed and on the job," Mr. Dewey said, "the witness who won't talk is just another major problem to be solved in the course of the day's work. The widespread popular idea that criminals punish those who testify against them is the underworld's strongest shield, but that cheap, idle threat at no one in particular is effective only when tolerated and bowed to by indifferent and lazy prosecutors.

"In the past two years it has been my duty to make a frontal attack upon this problem of fear, because to reach up through the ranks of criminals to the very top we had to start with the testimony of the victim against the one who victimized him, always the lowest ranking criminal in the racket."

President Pays Official Visit To Capital of British Columbia

(Continued from Page 1)

Island, N. B. He has visited Quebec and Victoria now, the two outposts of the Dominion.

Met By Canadian Destroyers

The President's destroyer was met by two Canadian destroyers, the Skenna and Fraser, when the party entered Dominion waters ten miles out of Victoria. Each vessel fired the 21-gun salute extended only to heads of states. A large official reception committee boarded the President's craft, the party drove about this very British city, and the visiting Americans were entertained at luncheon in Government House. Canadian school children, given a half holiday, lined the streets and American flags were draped with the Union Jack through the streets and over main buildings.

Indeed, if it is to be deduced from curious and cheering crowds in the United States that President Roosevelt has electoral popularity, it would be equally safe to voice the palpable absurdity: that he can carry Victoria in the next election.

Yesterday, in Seattle, the President stayed quietly in his daughters' home, except for a brief and unheralded automobile drive "incognito" to spots of interest. In the late afternoon, the Boettigers entertained their newspaper friends from Washington, who sat with the President before a roaring fire in a vast inglenook and discussed many things "off the record."

Nothing About Black

But they did not discuss the question of Mr. Justice Black. Nobody ventured to bring the matter up on the very day the newly-appointed justice returned to American soil. The Seattle newspapers treated the Black story with amusing disparities. A conservative paper printed two columns on copy from Norfolk on its front page. A liberal paper had two paragraphs on an inside page. The Boettiger paper, owned by William Randolph Hearst, though it looks very little like a Hearst paper these days, ran a brief but adequate story on an inside page.

It is not certain whether President Roosevelt and his party will be accessible to radios if Mr. Justice Black makes any nationally broadcast explanation. But plenty of newspapermen will be on hand to ask for comment. In the Olympics, where the Chief Executive spends tonight, he is in one of the most physically remote land areas ever explored by an American President in office. He is also farther west than any American President in office has ever been before, for this peninsula bends farther out into the Pacific than any other land area of continental United States. Mr. Roosevelt himself, of course, has visited Hawaii.

But this remote and beautiful corner of the United States offers a new and tempting area of discovery for the foot-loose present President, and there is no knowing where he will go next.

Trombonist Turns Tables On Cartoonists

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—At last an inventor has come forward with a contraption to take forever the drudgery out of slide trombone playing.

The Patent Office issued today to Antonio Adriani of New York a patent for a sawed-off slip-horn, referred to technically as a "short-positioned trombone."

The long reach of the trombone, throughout the years, has caused the trombonist considerable embarrassment, both mental and physical:

1. It has barred many short men from the field.
2. The trombonist, pictured in the act of knocking off someone's hat as he reached for a bass note, has been the prey of the cartoonist.
3. Because of the real danger of poking the front row trade in the face, the opera house and theater trombonist has been playing in the shadow of the footlights for decades.

But all that should be ended now.

By the simple expedient of short coupling the horn, Inventor Adriani has done away with what looks from his blue prints to be about half the sweep of the instrument.

Not only that, the patent says Mr. Adriani has fixed things "whereby E flat may be obtained"—which as everybody knows is a neat trick in itself.

Today's patent list also showed that inventors have been thinking about swimmers as well as slide trombonists.

Andrew Glad of Donovon, Ill., was granted a patent for something that looks something like a giant duck's foot. The water enthusiast slips his feet into a pair of the gadgets, leaps in and kicks. Those who have tried it are jubilant about it.

Vatican to Increase Social Work in U. S.

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 30 (AP)—Vatican prelates last night disclosed that important studies have been undertaken in church circles pointing to increased Roman Catholic activity in the field of social welfare in the United States.

They indicated that the Vatican has been concerned about a lack of equilibrium between rural and urban life in the United States. This inequality, prelates indicated, is felt to be a result of the depopulation of rural areas, causing profound harm to the Roman Catholic faith and family life.

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British Builder For Single Homes In Housing Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Housing for the lower middle class and manual workers should be in the form of houses rather than apartments or tenements, unless it is absolutely essential that the worker be housed near his employment in the center of large cities, John Laing, a British builder, advised the New York Building Congress at a meeting in his honor at the Astor Hotel here yesterday.

"Beautiful homes and gardens cost only two-thirds as much as tenement homes, and the man who is housed in the tenement is not nearly such a good national asset as the man with a separate home and garden," Mr. Laing said.

The working family cannot afford to pay more than 25 per cent of its income for rent, in Mr. Laing's opinion, and he revealed that in England private enterprise had met this requirement by providing good homes for $4 a week in the provinces and $5 in London. In America the minimum figure probably would have to be about $6, he suggested.

For All Classes

"Private enterprise could cater for all classes with an income of $24 or more a week, while those with incomes below that level might need to live in houses subsidized by the government," Mr. Laing continued.

"If builders of repute and capital would undertake private enterprise housing on a large and efficient scale, I believe it would be found that they could cater for 85 per cent of the small house group, leaving only 15 per cent to be dealt with by subsidy.

"Some good builders consider that housing is beneath their dignity, but I submit that this is not so. The building of homes is the highest national service that the construction trades can render to any country.

"Firms with experience, capital and character can honorably do the work. They can buy in bulk both land and materials and employ reliable, skilled men, giving them continuity of employment and be satisfied with a reasonable profit, thus producing good houses almost as cheaply as the poor class builder does bad ones. It will be found that purchasers, even of the smallest type house, will buy good quality even if it is somewhat higher priced."

Work Regularity

Regularity of work for men employed on housing in Great Britain had reduced the labor costs 33 per cent, Mr. Laing said.

"There is no miraculous way of producing good, economical homes for the masses," he continued. "Exploitation, high costs, dear money, and bad construction kill business and injure our fellow-man.

"Let there be a combination of a sympathetic government, finance at a low rate of interest, wise planning to give utility and simple beauty, sound construction, building on such a scale as to provide steady employment for the workers and economical purchasing of materials and a reasonable profit, and houses will be produced of such character that no one will wish to leave them.

"By such means the building of small houses can be made a great and worthy industry in the same way as the production of low-priced automobiles has developed the motor industry."

If Great Britain, which has built about 3,000,000 houses since the World War, were to start the program over again, one of the errors that would be avoided is too expensive subsidy housing, Mr. Laing said. The first 200,000 houses erected demanded nearly half the national subsidy, after which more economical measures were instituted, he added.

'Checkers' Ancient Game

A game similar to modern checkers was played by the Egyptians as early as 1600 B. C.

The Swiss Add Own Style to Wrestling and Golf

© R. Leslie-Melville

Scenes at This Year's Federal Games in Lausanne

The General View of the Sports Ground (Above) Shows Wrestling Bouts in Progress. The Player at Lower Left Is Preparing to Drive the Disk, or Hornuss. At Lower Right a Team Is Getting Ready for an Attack on Their Opponents' Territory

Swiss 'Wasp' Game Like Golf But Disks Stopped by Shields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switz.—A unique Swiss game called "le Hornuss" was one of the most interesting features of the Swiss Federal Games of 1937, which were held at Lausanne recently on the occasion of the national fête. Of Bernese origin, it had never before been played in French-Switzerland, and for some time the people of Lausanne were completely mystified by the antics of their German -speaking compatriots. Those who sought to describe the game to the uninitiated compared it variously with cricket, tennis, golf and even "long-distance ping-pong." But it is only to golf that it bears any real resemblance.

The game involves the striking of a missile, a hard wooden disk about four inches in diameter. This is the acutal "hornuss," and it is from the buzzing sound that it makes as it flies through the air that the game takes its name, for in the Bernese dialect "hornuss" means "wasp."

Fundamentally the game is simply a siege, the players being equally divided into "attackers" and "defenders," the object of the former being to project the "hornuss" into the defenders' territory. The game is played in a field which, for the sake of safety as well as of convenience, must be at least 300 yards long and 50 yards wide.

The "hornuss" is fixed (or, one might say, teed-up) with putty, so that it remains vertical, to the head of a heavy iron frame consisting of two round rails six feet long and curving outward from the head, the ends being four feet apart and resting on the ground. The head is raised about eight inches from the ground and is fixed into the earth by means of a spike.

Drive Similar to Golf

The club used is a flexible shaft of ash about eight feet long, ending in a solid piece of hard wood some eight inches long and an inch in diameter. The striker stands level with the head of the frame, at such a distance that the head of his club will travel along the rail, which is greased, to meet the "hornuss." His object is to drive the disk as hard as he can toward the defenders' camp, and it is in this action that the game may be compared with golf, for the method of driving is essentially similar.

A good drive sends the "hornuss" to a height of 100 feet or more, and a distance of 600 yards. The attackers (the number of players is a matter of choice) drive one after the other, using alternate sides of the frame; that is to say, one player makes a right-handed drive, and the next a left-handed one, and so on.

The defenders' camp is in the form of a V, the point facing the attackers and its dimensions depending on the size of the field. Each defender is armed with a wooden shield, like a square tennis racket but considerably larger. The object of the defenders is to hit the "hornuss" with their shields before it falls into their camp, and in order to do this they are allowed to throw their shields at it as it flies through the air, as well as to try and hit it as if they were playing tennis.

If the "hornuss" falls into the camp without being touched by a shield the attackers score a point. When the attackers have made a certain number of shots they change places with the defenders.

"Da-Da-Da" Cried With Gusto

The game is a pleasantly noisy one, for the excitement becomes intense and the defenders utter their peculiar cry of "da-da-da" with great gusto each time the "hornuss" comes towards them. The game begins with the attackers asking, in the Bernese dialect: "Weit dr ne?", which may be roughly translated as: "Can you take it?" "Gat ume!"—"Just give it to us!"— roar the defenders defiantly.

The birthplace of this remarkable game is the Emmenthal, in the Canton of Berne, a fertile valley with large fields particularly suitable for such a sport. When it was first played is not known, but there were complaints early in the eighteenth century of the untoward incidents provoked by the game. There are now more than 300 clubs of "Hornusseurs," with a total membership of 8000. "Hornuss" is played by young and old alike, and the villages challenge each other whenever there is an opportunity, the busy season being, of course, when the hay has been gathered and the fields are clear. Many families have played the game for generations, and are renowned for their skill at it.

The real national sport of Switzerland is, however, wrestling, and combats between "gymnastes," trained wrestlers belonging to the towns, and the young shepherds and cowmen of the mountains, are always a much appreciated feature of the Federal Games, held every four years. What the shepherd lacks in wrestling science they usually make up in strength, for not only do they lead an extraordinarily active life but they enjoy wrestling so much that, often when two happen to meet in some lonely mountain pass they will contend, just for the sheer exhilaration and pleasure of the fray.

Child Labor Act Dropped by Bar

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 29 (AP)—The American Bar Association voted today to drop consideration of the pending child labor amendment rather than submit the question to an association referendum.

A spirited discussion on the assembly floor was prompted by the report of a committee whose title bore the phrase "to oppose ratification by states" of the amendment.

The report, presented by Chairman James A. Simpson of Birmingham, recommended that the child labor question be submitted to a referendum of the bar membership.

Guy Richards Crump of Los Angeles arose and said:

"The association never should have taken this up in the first place, and the sooner we get rid of it the better."

Danish Seed Potatoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—There has been a rapid growth in the export of seed potatoes from Denmark in recent years. The total area of potatoes under the control of the State is steadily increasing and in 1937 is eight times as large as that in 1935.

Black Inquiry Rejected by Bar; Rebuke Studied

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 30 (AP)—The American Bar Association today definitely killed an investigation of the appointment of Mr. Justice Black but, in heated debate, directed further study of a proposed condemnation of membership in "secret, oathbound" organizations as incompatible with the position of Supreme Court Justice.

The assembly of the association, almost evenly divided, instructed the resolutions committee to make a joint study of the secret order resolution and of a suggestion, made by Lessing Rosenthal of Chicago, that the Bar Association go on record favoring mandatory public hearings in the Senate on all further Supreme Court nominations.

Court Guard Set Up

After establishing a standing committee ready to spring into action at any attempts to revise the Federal judiciary, the Association last night heard Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, issue a strongly worded plea for educating the nation's forthcoming lawyers to a higher standard of social consciousness.

Lawyers "must do something pretty promptly," Dr. Hutchins said, if they are to continue to "command sufficient respect to impose on the country their conception of justice."

"Ours is the profession," he added, "through which justice is done. Justice consists of all the moral virtues in their social aspect. . . . The bar cannot evade this responsibility by saying that it cannot be better than the community will permit it to be, that lawyers must live, and that in order to live they must take their morals from their clients.

"As a matter of fact, the community has from the beginning accepted the leadership of the lawyers as a group. If they now seem to hesitate about continuing to accept it, it may be because they are disillusioned about lawyers."

Unanimous Action

The bar's new committee to keep watch on any further efforts to revise the judiciary was established by unanimous vote after a special committee had recommended this action. There was no debate.

In Dr. Hutchins' address on legal education he declared that "few universities and few law schools seem much interested in anything but cook-book drill," explaining his reference thus:

"Cooking is an example of an occupation that requires you to follow certain rules, but not to understand them. If your devotion to the cook-book is sufficiently religious, you are very likely to succeed."

Continuing, he said:

"If the bar wants educated lawyers, it can get them by making its wishes known and enforcing them through its control of the rites of admission.

"If they (the lawyers) continue to accept what is done as the standard of what to do; if they continue to seek large fees under the impression that they are the common good; if legal ethics mean little more than a protective tariff in favor of the bar; if we are regarded as the spokesmen of special privilege; if our chief claim to public admiration is our agility in making the worse cause appear the better, then we are lost; then we cannot hope to make the community accept our moral leadership."

"Mechanical" Study Hit

Dr. Hutchins told his audience that mechanical requirements in courses of study for admission to the bar would not serve.

"It is perfectly possible to cover these materials," he said, "in such a way as to defeat the production of the kind of lawyers that we presumably want and to produce instead sly, corrupt, amoral, and dangerous brethren for us.

"The student can learn that philosophy is getting adjusted to your environment. That economics is how to get rich, and that political science is who gets what and how.

"We could not expect from such an education that the neophyte would be prepared to join us in our noble efforts to improve the moral and intellectual level of the bar. He will be of no greater assistance to us than the lawyer who thinks that the law is merely what (and whatever) the courts will do."

Exclusive: Kansas Farm Boy Has School All to Himself

CHEROKEE, Kan., Sept. 30 (AP)—Bashful, nine-year-old Gene Humble is just about the most exclusive schoolboy in the United States.

Every inch a "reg'lar feller," in striped overalls and blue shirt, he is the only pupil attending the one-room rural schoolhouse of District 62—and there are desks for 38.

Tongues are inclined to wag in the farmhouses of this rich coal mining country of southeastern Kansas as to why Gene's 11 classmates of last year did not report to the new teacher, but Gene neither knows nor cares.

"I like this school," he says, "my 'rithmetic better'n readin', and recess best of all."

The teacher, 20-year-old Robert Shaw, is paid $65 a month, $585 for nine months, to instruct Gene six hours a day, five days a week. The money comes from taxes paid by residents of the district who this year are sending their children to the town school at Mineral.

"I certainly was surprised when school opened the first of this month to find only Gene on hand," Mr. Shaw says.

Farmer John Martin, director of the three-man School board, leans against his wheat seeder and explains.

"Some folks didn't like it because we switched this year from a woman to a man teacher. Then, the fact that this year Mineral is getting $3 from the new sales tax for each pupil picked up by the school bus also figured in it."

Gene never is tardy. He has only an eighth of a mile to trudge down the road from where he lives with his uncle, Joseph Humble, a member of the board. When school takes up at 9, he's in his seat—second from the front in the third row.

"This was my seat last year," he explains proudly.

His is a full fourth grade course.

Morning Post's Loss Regretted By Fleet Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 30—The announcement made here today of the disappearance as a separate entity of the Morning Post, which from tomorrow will be merged with the Daily Telegraph, means the disappearance of Britain's oldest and one of its most famous daily national newspapers.

This final decision, although for some time expected, has left Fleet Street with a sense of real loss, for the Morning Post—even among those most strongly opposed to the somewhat extreme conservatism it has represented—has won for itself a name for long-sustained courage, consistency and honorable straightforwardness.

Coleridge and Dickens were among its leader writers. The American Declaration of Independence and the battle of Trafalgar were both recorded in its columns when they occurred. It is a British institution which leaves a big vacant space.

Mr. H. A. Gwynne, who has been its editor since 1911, says in bidding farewell that the Post has long fought a losing battle in the stress of newspaper competition, its financial loss during the past year having been £40,000.

Its purchaser, however, has taken over nearly half of its editorial staff, so it is hoped that its traditions will not entirely disappear.

Order of World War Elects

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30 (AP)—Rear Admiral R. R. Belknap of New York, retired, was re-elected commander-in-chief of the Military Order of the World War yesterday. Col. E. N. Wentworth, Chicago, and Lieut. Commander Charles A. Mills, Miami, Fla., were chosen senior vice commanders and Col. Joseph M. Heller, Washington, surgeon general.

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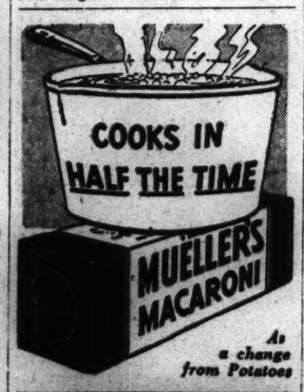
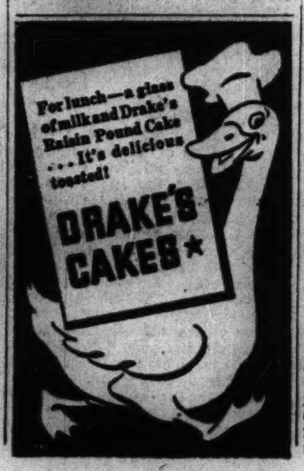


As a change from Potatoes



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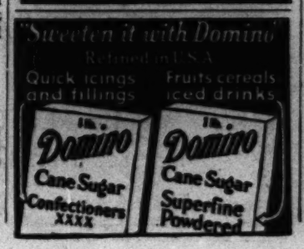

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½ cup Spry	2 eggs, well beaten
1 teaspoon salt	3¼ cups sifted flour
2 teaspoon cloves	½ cup milk
2½ teaspoon cinnamon	1½ cup figs, chopped
1 teaspoon soda	½ cup raisins, cut
1½ cups brown sugar, firmly packed	

Combine Spry, salt, spices and soda and blend. Add sugar gradually and cream well. (Done in a twinkling with triple-creamed Spry!) Add beaten eggs and mix well. Add ½ of flour, then milk, then remaining flour and chopped fruit, mixing well after each addition. Drop from tip of teaspoon on baking sheets greased with Spry. (So much easier than having to roll and cut out.) Sprinkle with sugar. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 10 to 15 minutes. Makes 4 dozen—but they won't last long! Remember, *only* Spry can give perfect results in this recipe.

(All measurements in this recipe are level)

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British Protests at Bombings Backed by Labor and Liberals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 30—Protest against the inhumanity of unrestricted aerial bombings in China grows louder daily. There is also a movement for calling Parliament together at once to deal with the situation.

A personal opinion expressed to the Monitor by Mr. Clement Attlee, leader of the Labor Party, favoring economic pressure on Japan has become the unanimous declaration of the entire British labor movement. This declaration is in the form of a resolution of the National Council of Labor, which co-ordinates the Labor Party and all trade unions. It calls for a complete world embargo on Japanese goods with Britain to take the lead.

Liberal feeling is voiced by Lord Meston, president of the Liberal Party organization, who writes that what Japan is doing in China is putting her "outside the pale of civilization." Lord Meston also pledges his organization to support a national protest. "We must make it clear," he adds, "that the country is behind it in any measure calculated to stop these massacres and to make their repetition impossible."

Free church opinion is represented by London ministers who publish a resolution expressing "horror and indignation at the bombing by Japanese of open Chinese cities" and calling on the British Government and the League of Nations to take immediate steps to prevent a continuance of these atrocities "by any means possible."

Support from business firms is shown in a joint resolution signed by the Federation of British Industries, the China Association, and the Bradford, London and Manchester chambers of commerce. It calls attention to the situation in China and demands Government action, "to restore normal trading facilities and security."

Sir Abe Bailey, South African mining magnate, meanwhile announces the opening of a fund for medical help for the Chinese.

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The British Labor Party planned today to demand an emergency session of Parliament as the first step toward a world boycott of Japanese goods.

Labor Party leaders announced the matter would be thoroughly thrashed out at an executive meeting at Bournemouth tomorrow.

The House of Commons is not scheduled to reconvene from its summer vacation until Oct. 26.

Leaders of the free churches, meeting at the City Temple, added weight to labor's demand for action with a resolution urging the British Government and the League of Nations to "stop Japanese atrocities by any means possible."

The London Labor Council announced it would ask American labor unions to co-operate in a drive against Japanese goods and the National Council of Labor urged the Government to bar war materials or monetary loans to Japan. The council expressed its horror at the "barbarous and systematic massacre by Japanese aircraft and submarines of the defenseless Chinese civil population."

New Zealand dock workers were prepared to boycott Japanese goods and shipping and the Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Sydney, Australia, cabled the Wellington (N. Z.) Chamber to prevent the boycott. The cable said, "Rash actions of this kind will undoubtedly jeopardize the mutual interests and friendly relations of Japan and New Zealand."

The British Federation of Industries, with the London, Manchester and Bradford Chambers of Commerce, urged on the Government the "vital necessity" of acting to prevent any further damage to British property in China and obtaining compensation for damage already done.

U. S. Support Held Essential

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—Perhaps the most important single feature in determining the success of efforts to mobilize world pressure against Japan in its war on China is the degree to which the United States will co-operate.

Down to date, and including the press conference of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, yesterday, there has been no single positive statement of the degree of American support.

On the other hand, there is every indication—judging from past experience, the known personal views of State Department officials and the Administration, and finally the sharp protest note dispatched Sept. 22 to Japan—that the United States will keep its end up in any measures that are decided upon.

America's stand is particularly vital to the British at this point. Correspondents of London press associations are understood to be cabling optimistic reports of American willingness to support world moves in applying economic pressure. The move for an unofficial boycott against Japanese goods has made great headway in Great Britain, where certain ecclesiastic and social leaders have aligned themselves with it. It is obvious that such a move would be largely vitiated unless the United States joined the drive, for America shares Britain's big trade with Japan, and Japan might shift commerce to some degree from one country to the other.

So far as the State Department is concerned, the definite statements on economic sanctions are few. They have consisted of the reiterated declaration that "something tangible" is needed.

Anyone who remembers Mr. Hull's insistent efforts to keep the United States abreast of League pressure against Italy after it was condemned as an aggressor will find it hard to believe the same policy will not be continued today. The State Department has already gone on record in unmistakable terms as aligning itself with the League Assembly's moral condemnation of Japan for bombing unprotected towns. The United States is expected to continue its independent course of action, but to do nothing that might interfere with world pressure, and to take positive action, if required, to go along with economic steps such as those launched against Italy.

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A strongly woven fabric roughly dull on one side, shining bright on the other. Pure silk, pure dye and color-lovely—Wines, Greens, Plums, Browns, Greys, Victory Blue, Terra Cotta, Navy, Black. 39 in. wide.
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Shetland yarn specially dyed in a plain diagonal with the season's favorite plaid to match. Very neat. Blue, Wine, Plum, Black, Navy, Grey, with plaids to match. 54 in. wide.
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NEW YORK CITY

Wonders of Research: Laboratory Sun

Field for commercial lighting looked for with mercury arc lamp, though after delay for more research—Facts concerning semi-fluid makeup of planet Jupiter and its speed of rotation verified by telescopic observation.

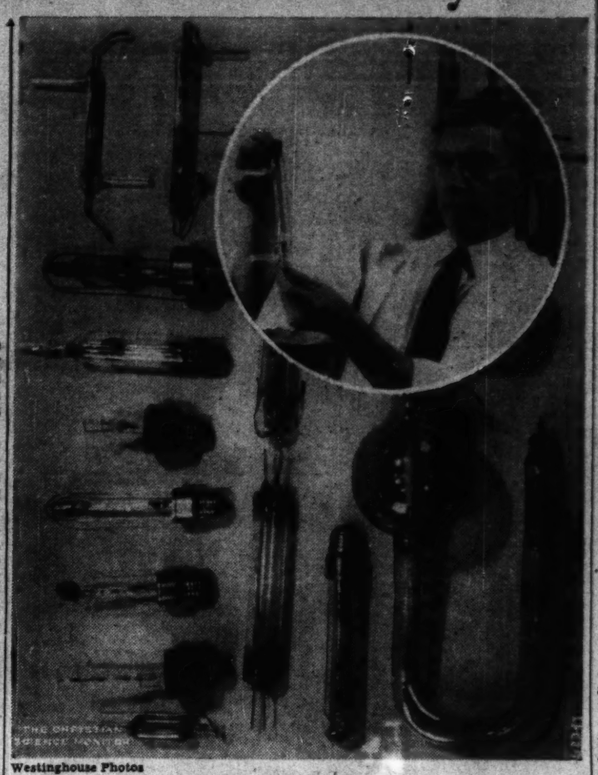
By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Man-made light brighter than the sun has been a laboratory reality for some time, but how soon it will be in general commercial use is a question research engineers of two continents would like to answer.

One step nearer however is the solution of an important mathematical problem announced at the annual convention of Illuminating Engineers this week at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Dr. J. W. Marden, Dr. N. C. Beese and Dr. George Meister of the Westinghouse Bloomfield laboratories investigating the field of mercury-arc lighting have discovered a logarithmic relationship between candlepower per unit volume and the watts per unit volume of arc stream. They find in addition a constant ratio between watts per centimeter and lumens per centimeter, which enables them to determine a maximum efficiency for this type of lamp of from 60 to 90 lumens per watt.

The three men were enthusiastic about the strides which the electrical industry has made with discharge lamps in recent years. In spite of the researchists traditional conservatism, they were inclined to agree that their studies in the mercury arc lamp field would one day open up entirely new vistas in commercial illumination.

"However," they warned, "it must be borne in mind that a mercury arc lamp having an arc stream with a brightness approximating that of the sun, is as yet only in the experimental stage."


Westinghouse Photos
Lighting Devices and Their Inventor
Mercury Vapor Lamps Made at Manufacturing Research Laboratory. Inset—Dr. J. W. Marden Inspecting Tube

Sky Scannings: Jupiter Favorably Placed

Jupiter is excellently placed for observation with small telescopes now. Though it is somewhat low in the sky, yet the brilliance of its markings and the easy visibility of its moons render it a fine subject for even three- or four-inch telescopes.

A casual glance at the planet will show the great disproportion between diameters measured between the poles and across the equator. In fact, it looks distinctly oval, as indeed it actually is. Though the planet has only 11 times the diameter of our earth, its polar flattening is 215 times as great, more than 5600 miles.

This is due to the semi-fluid nature—its density is less than one fourth that of the earth—and the extreme rapidity of its axial rotation. The figures for this are startling. Its equatorial circumference is 277,000 miles—more than 10 times that of the earth—while its rotation period is less than 10 hours. In other words, a point on Jupiter's equator travels at the astounding rate of nearly 28,000 miles an hour, or 7.8 miles a second. This dwarfs the speed of the fastest cannon-ball.

If the earth rotated at this terrific rate, it would fly to pieces, since the centrifugal force would exceed gravity. The enormous mass of Jupiter, however (318 times that of the earth), correlated with its volume, yields a surface gravity over 2½ times that of the earth; that is, a body weighing 1 pound on the earth would weigh 2½ pounds on Jupiter. Jupiter is able, therefore, to hold together at this tremendous speed, but its equatorial belt bulges visibly.

Evolutionary Thought Put on Side of Peace

Sir Edward B. Poulton in his presidential address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science on the "History of Evolutionary Thought," said much about organic evolution which natural scientists will find hard to accept, but with his closing remarks concerning the gradual evolution of international peace, no one can find fault.

Happily, the tremendous force of the modern methods of destruction is already becoming a bar to its use, he said, and bids fair—may we hope before long?—wholly to put an end to it. "In the words of Tacitus, though in another meaning, the very preparations for war, through the character which natural science gives them, make for peace.

"There are, I know, very many people who look upon the Great War with later wars and rumors of wars, as the close of Michael Foster's dream (for the end of war as international policy). The British Association does not thus despair, and in this belief I bring you a passage from the address of Sir Richard Leeds delivered at Leeds in 1858.

"Referring to the trans-Atlantic telegraph, Sir Richard said: 'We may confidently hope that this and other applications of pure science will tend to abolish wars over the whole earth; so that men may come to look back upon the trial of battle between misunderstanding nations as a sign of a past state of comparative barbarism; just as we look back from our present phase of civilization in England upon the old border warfare.'"

Conflict Continues In Cosmic Ray Opinion

Two theories as to the origin of cosmic rays, those mysterious "arrows" peppering earth from the depths of space, were in conflict this week. Prof. Arthur H. Compton, University of Chicago, Nobel Prize winner, and Dr. P. Y. Chou of National Tsing Hua University, Peiping, hold to the possibility that cosmic rays had their origin in a primeval explosion that disrupted the universe.

Cosmic rays have such high energies that no satisfactory explanation other than a cosmic explosion of this type is now available, they point out. This, the "primeval explosion" theory of the origin of cosmic rays, was first advanced by the Belgian physicist, Lemaitre, who conceived that the solar system developed from such an explosion of a primeval concentration of matter.

But his theory is not wholly satisfactory to all natural scientists. "Too hypothetical," says Dr. H. Alven, in the German publication, Zeitschrift für Physik. He assumes, that double stars are magnetic, which is not too unreasonable an assumption, since the earth and sun are magnetic. From this point he proceeds to show that under common conditions electrically charged particles shot out will rotate around the stars and acquire an energy of billions of volts, as is typical of cosmic rays.

In fact, this method, as explained by Dr. Alven, causes the stars to act much like one of the modern cyclotrons or electrical "slings," used to give atomic particles momentum and then let them fly.

But Dr. Alven leaves his theory "to be proven," while his opponents, with their explosion theory, counter:

"Attempts to interpret the rays as arising from stellar electric or magnetic fields are unsuccessful, because the required energy could not thus be delivered. The energies of single rays are higher than the greatest theoretical energy that could be obtained by smashing an atom."

Sand Marvels Explained At South African Meeting

The "mystery" of snoring sands and fossil lightning was demonstrated before members of the South African Geographical Society recently by Dr. A. D. Lewis, president.

Fulgurites, sometimes known as "fossil lightning" were shown by Dr. Lewis to be long tubes of fused silica sand, branching like the roots of a bush. They are caused by the extremely high heat of the Jovian bolts which melt the sand and cause it to take on these extraordinary shapes. One was found to be nearly 8 feet long.

The snoring sand came from a farm on the edge of the Malahari Desert. When a finger is plunged into it, a snoring sound issues forth. Pull it out again and it snores once more, this time an octave higher. Experiments show that extreme dryness is the cause of the sand's peculiarity together with the fact that the quartz grains are all approximately the same size.

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U. S. Boycott of Japan Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—The movement started in London for a boycott of Japanese-made goods as a protest against the bombing of civilian populations in China spread to the United States today with an appeal by The Nation, weekly liberal journal, to the American people not to buy manufactures from Japan.

"We believe there are large numbers of Americans who are willing to make whatever sacrifice is involved in changing their buying habits until the Japanese are forced out of China," The Nation says in its Oct. 2 issue. "The task is one of organization, and since it is primarily one of organizing women, we commend it to the women's peace organizations, trade unions and all other groups desirous of preventing another world war."

"'Don't buy silk,' is the slogan which will make possible, if anything will, the restoration of international law and security in the Far East."

World Shocked

The Nation declares that "the increased terror of the Japanese invasion of China, with its wanton bombardment of refugees and of the slum quarters in China's great sprawling cities, has shocked the conscience of a world which is accustomed to brutality and bloodshed."

"Governments seem to find themselves immobilized by the powerful popular sentiment against any action which might involve their countries in war," it says, adding that "if Japan is to be checked and other potential aggressors headed off, it will have to be through a new technique—a technique that is non-violent and is not dependent on governmental action.

"A method must be found whereby the masses who are called upon to bear the brunt of war can take action to prevent the war madness which has engulfed Japan from spreading throughout the world. The one effective means to protest against war available to the American people today is a consumer boycott of Japanese goods.

No Force Needed

"An unofficial boycott is not open to any objections which have been levelled against international sanctions or governmental embargoes . . . No military or naval force is required to back up a refusal to purchase Japanese products. Nor can it be said that a boycott would lead to the starvation of Japanese non-combatants. . . ."

The Nation holds that Japan is "peculiarly vulnerable to a boycott."

"To be effective," it adds, "a boycott must be directed primarily against silk. Sericulture is the foundation stone of Japan's economy. Silk is the one important export commodity entirely Japanese-created. Other textiles and cheap manufactured articles are merely processed in Japan. . . ."

The Nation holds that a boycott against silk dresses should not present any insurmountable difficulty, "since excellent rayon dresses may be obtained in any style at any price."

Rose Amado INC.
announces
LE PETIT SALON
Dresses from 29.75 to 75.00
660 Fifth Avenue, at 52nd Street, New York

Sanctions on Japan Unlikely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 30—While indignation at Japanese methods of warfare is still rising here, despite declaration by a Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman that Japan intends to respect the rule against the bombing of non-combatants, expectation that any government will apply any kind of economic sanctions against Japan is not high, either here or apparently elsewhere.

The warning of Viscount Cranborne, British delegate, in a speech in the League advisory committee yesterday that the League should cut its coat in accordance with the cloth is taken as an indication that there is little expectation of League states repeating the experiment which failed against Italy.

Though Lord Cranborne accepted the proposals of Stanley M. Bruce, of Australia for a conference of Pacific states, "if other interested parties did the same," there is believed to be no early prospect of such a conference being called.

Similarly the sub-committee of the advisory committee, the appointment of which was agreed to here yesterday, does not strike observers as calculated to make much practical difference in the Far Eastern situation.

Neglected Trees Removed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—More than 11,000 abandoned trees have been removed from 35 parcels of property in this county, under a program by agricultural experts to eliminate the pest menace of neglected plantings.

'Aggression' of Japanese Condemned by U. S. Churches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Japanese "aggression" in China and horror at the "deliberate" bombing of civilian populations by Japanese military authorities was strongly condemned in a statement issued by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America here yesterday. At the same time the council declared the United States had "shared in responsibility for the underlying tensions in the Orient out of which the present conflict grew."

The policies of the State Department also were approved by the council insofar as they tended to lead America into co-operation with other nations for the peaceful settlement of the conflict, and it supported specifically the protest by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, against the bombing of non-combatant civilians and the State Department's collaboration with the advisory committee of the League of Nations on the Far Eastern situation.

Protection of the lives of missionaries "by methods which will not involve military action," was urged by the council.

". . . We feel a profound response to the sense of the horror of war, its grim inhumanity and its inevitable breaking of every Christian sanction," the statement adopted by the executive council of the council and handed out to the press by the Rev. Roswell P. Barnes, associate secretary of the Department of International Justice and Good Will, says.

"We undertake a statement regarding the situation in the Far East with a deep sense of participation in actions and attitudes which have helped to create the present tragic debacle. But we cannot make humility an escape from moral responsibility. We are clear in our conviction that we must say not only what we have a moral right to say, but what Christian principles demand. In this spirit we must state without equivocation the conviction that the action of Japan in invading China and bombing helpless non-combatants violates every principle of international justice and of regard for human rights as well as those Christian principles by which we must all be judged. . . .

"We urge all Christian people by prayers and speech and action to suport that loyalty to a world of universal justice and good will to which Christians are committed. . . .

"There can be no lasting solution of the problem of China and Japan apart from mutual respect, conciliation and friendliness. Consequently, although Japan's aggression against China must be condemned and her deliberate bombing of civilian populations viewed with horror, we must not permit that judgment to induce enmity or violence against the Japanese people. We earnestly hope that our missionaries may be strengthened in their difficult task of helping their Christian brethren in both nations to refrain from bitterness and recrimination."

Export of Planes To China Allowed By British Action

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP) — The British Air Ministry disclosed today that the Government had sanctioned officially the sale of British military aircraft to the Chinese Government.

The Gloster Aircraft Company already has delivered an unspecified number of heavily armed fighting planes and holds permits to export additional fighters. The permission to sell the British planes was given before the outbreak of the undeclared war with Japan, an Air Ministry official said, but there was no indication the permit would be canceled because fighting was underway.

The disclosure caused surprise since all British aircraft companies were thought to be working overtime to fill the needs of the Government's air reorganization program. Imperial Airways was recently forced to place orders for planes in the United States.

Red Troops Ordered To North China Front

SHANGHAI, Sept. 30 (AP)—Two hundred thousand more Chinese Communists were ordered to the North China front today to stem the advance of the Japanese Army, as Chinese outside Shanghai continued to hold their positions and showed no signs of weakening.

PEIPING, Sept. 30 (AP)—Japanese reported yesterday that their infantry in Northern Shansi Province had opened an offensive in the high mountains surrounding the city of Taichow. While Japanese warplanes bombed the city for two days, infantry detachments climbed the rocky peaks 10 miles to the north to outflank Chinese troops in fortified Yenmen Pass and break through the Great Wall farther east, it is claimed.

Reply

(Continued from Page 1)

tionals of third countries in spite of the fact that the Japanese forces are restricted in their strategic movements by reason of the giving of advance warnings, and it is earnestly hoped that Your Excellency's Government, with full appreciation of the circumstances, will cooperate with the measures taken by the Imperial Japanese Government.

"Furthermore, the view of the Imperial Japanese Government with regard to damages sustained by nationals of third countries as a result of the present hostilities in China is as stated in my note of Aug. 31."

The Japanese note as interpreted here, clearly reveals her intention of continuing her course in China without heed to Western protests. The brevity of the note is commented upon and makes it seem less like a diplomatic document than a routine reply. Officials here had hoped for a comprehensive statement on the subject and the exhibition of a moderate tone. Disappointment follows in both respects, for the message seems to have been dictated less by the diplomatis of Tokyo than by the army and navy officials who are now in power.

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Greenbelt—New Deal Experiment in Concrete Form

Federally planned community opens this week—Friends and foes agree that it epitomizes the Administration, but for different reasons.

GREENBELT, Md., Sept. 30 (AP) — J. M. Ashley, marine sergeant, claimed the distinction today of being the first householder to move into Greenbelt, a $15,000,000 government low-cost housing project.

The doors of Greenbelt were opened this morning for the first 25 of the 885 selected families who will live in the "model" community, planned by Rexford Tugwell, first director of the Resettlement Administration.

Mr. Ashley began moving in his furniture at 11 a. m. The first arrival on the scene, he was given his choice of 57 six-room houses.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—Greenbelt will open this week, the most novel federally planned community in America. Friends and enemies alike declare it epitomizes the New Deal, but for different reasons. It is a modernistic brick and concrete question mark. It is set down in a crescent 12 miles outside Washington, and out of 4000 low-income families applying for admission to its pastel-shaded rooms, Government officials are sedulously combing the lists to pick the first 50 of an ultimate 885.

The community is the brain child of that fertile experimenter, Guy Tugwell; its costs and maintenance are under hot dispute; its community activity is to be run by an ultra-modern city manager and its business life by a Rochdale co-operative, sponsored by the late Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant. That means, in effect, that "consumer distribution corporation" will handle all the business properties, community store and the like, and if families buy a share in the co-operative they will get a rebate on everything they buy.

There will be only one gas filling station in town as an illustration of the attempt to eliminate competitive wastes. Greenbelt's success will not be measured only by the comfort of its tenants, as sponsors view it, but by the inculcation of very specific ideas of community management and co-operative endeavor. "Fine!" applaud some. "Collectivism! Communism!" cry opponents.

Prospective Tenant's Lot

Take a specific example. Mr. Carl Bott is a special policeman with the National Park Service, with a wife, and a daughter in her teens. He earns less than $2000 a year, now pays $25 a month for rent in the District of Columbia which provides a house with no bathroom and no running hot water. Mrs. Bott says it is the best she can get for the price in Washington. They want to get into "a good neighborhood" for their daughter, with a high school.

At Greenbelt, if they are finally selected, they will have a four-room house and pay $29 a month for it including heat from the central plant. The water bill will average another $1.21 a month, and electric bill $3.18.

But this is really only the beginning of what tenants will get. They will be set down in the most completely planned community in America, in the midst of rolling hills, connected with the city by bus. They know that slums will never appear. They will have access to land for a garden, views of the 25-acre artificial lake, a share in the community life and management, the run of the several thousand acres of property, and an opportunity to share in the economies of the Filene-sponsored co-operative commercial enterprises.

All Houses White

The town has the first city manager charter granted in Maryland and the promise of efficient government. The houses will all be white with an ensemble grouping and harmonizing architecture. There should be no traffic accidents for paths are all led under highways and school children can get to the two Maryland schools without crossing a highway. There will be light, air and foliage for everybody. Those are some of the things that will be given free with the rent, things which sponsors urge can be given just as well in any other planned community, whether public or private.

Most hotly debated is the question of cost. New Deal opponents cite the development as all that is worst with the Administration: "Tugwellism" run riot. While 885 families may be housed in Greenbelt the $14,227,000 cost averages more than $16,000 per house. The estimated net return to the Government is under ½ of 1 per cent on this investment. This isn't even adequate interest, much less amortization, they declare, and if interest were waived it would take 237 years to repay the cost!

That is "the anti" side of the argument. The "pro" side seems to run as follows. The "made work," use of transient relief labor and the like, made costs high. The cost should not all be charged against the houses—that is only a small part of the total development. In any event, subsidized low cost housing is now spreading, and re-payments under the Wagner Act will be even more liberal than for that at Greenbelt. Cost of slum conditions are indirect, but they are heavier to the nation than a subsidy to model communities. Homes that are well built are really less expensive than cheaper houses that fall apart. Greenbelt accountants write off $5,000,000, or 34 per cent of the total, as excess labor costs, not assessable to Greenbelt residents but more properly ascribed to work-relief.

But even including the whole cost of relief labor thay argue the houses only cost $5500 each; the difference from the $16,000 estimate being that costs of the business center, two schools, roads, sewage disposal plant, water system, recreational facilities, lake and the like are not included in their figures. Finally they argue that the cost of these "extras" will be allocated eventually not among the original 885 families but 3000, for all utilities have been built with the idea of a community eventually about four times the present size.

Rents $18 to $41

This debate may never be settled. In the meantime, the experiment in semi-collective living sponsored by the Government begins. Rents run from $18 to $41. Average rent is about $5.90 a room.

The members of this pre-planned non-profit town which is being born, full-grown, with everything provided in advance from central heating plant to co-operative store, are being carefully picked to provide a representative low-income class cross-section. The belief is that the crescent-shaped town may spread as time passes, though never in the form of slums, to take advantage of the 2000 acres of woodland to the south and 7000 acres of farm experiment station to the north.

Sociological ratings of considerable complexity are being used to determine which of the many applicants shall be accepted. Factors which weigh to the advantage of selection are present occupancy of unsanitary quarters, previous record for stability and finally the record of social participation. Political "pull" does not count and political and religious affiliations are not asked.

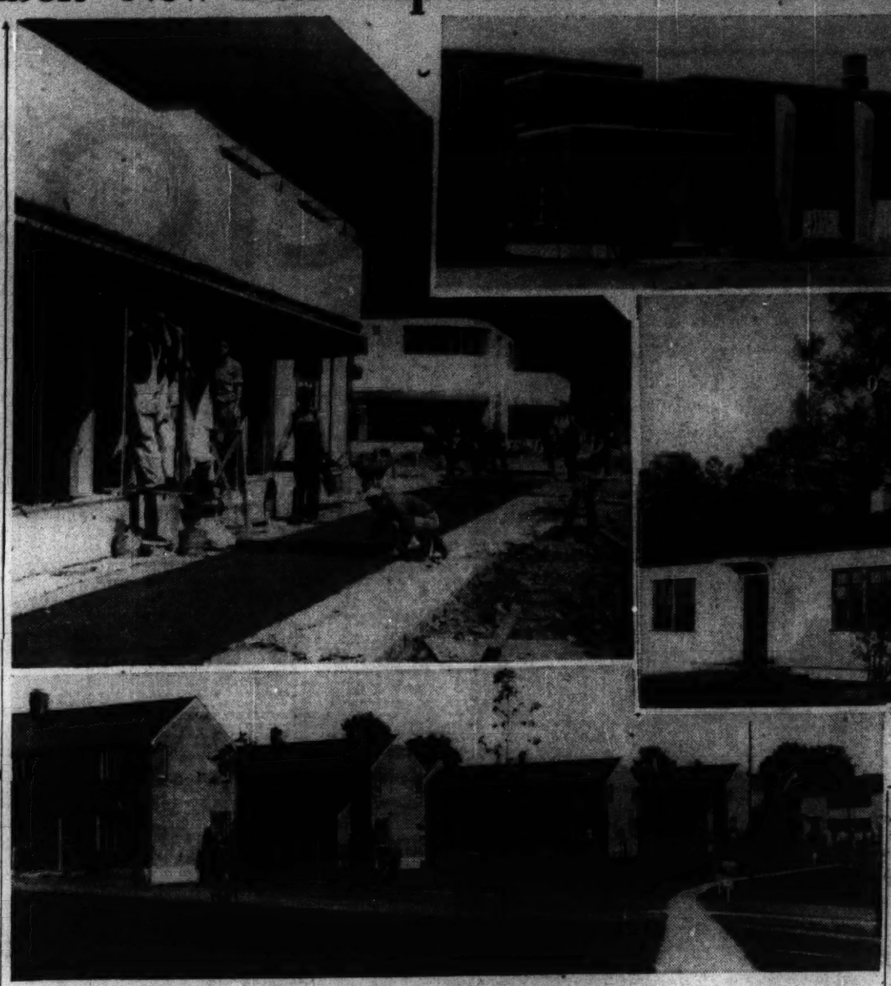
50 Families at Once

Seventy per cent of families so far examined are federal employees, although the metropolitan area ratio is 45 per cent, so that present stress is away from United States jobholders. Fifty families are being picked for immediate occupancy. They will be federal rent-payers, and others will be added at the rate of a few a day till the houses are all filled, possibly by Feb. 1.

In lieu of taxes the community will pay to town, county and state governments approximately $100,000. There are no churches, but free land to build them is provided if community groups desire. There is a movie theater adjoining the drug-store, an auditorium and a compact business block from barber shop to soda fountain. Residents can either deal with them on a straight purchase basis or join the co-operative and get a discount in proportion to the amount they buy.

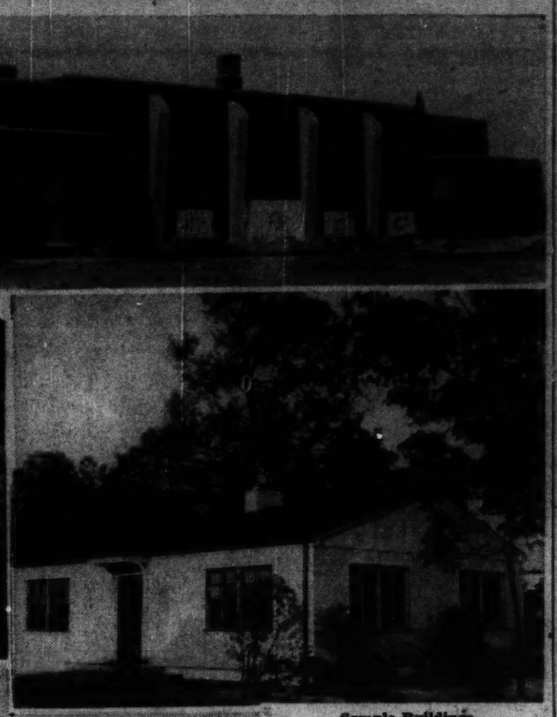
The head gardener's advice and help will be given to Greenbelters free. Front doors of the houses are really backdoors. That is, the living rooms face garden plots that are on the opposite side from traffic, where there are no clotheslines or garbage cans.

Trees or bushes for landscaping are free, from the town nursery; they were transplanted from the land when it was cleared. The spillway from the Greenbelt Lake is a sort of toboggan slide which will make fast going for children's sleds in winter if coated with ice.



Acme

Model Town Built by Resettlement Administration
Above—Workmen Putting Finishing Touches on Business District
Below—View of a Section of the Project



Sample Buildings
Above—One of the Two Schools
Below—Prefabricated House Built for Experimental Purposes

Peace Offers to Italy on Spain Must Include Reich, Berlin Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 30—Any Anglo-French invitation to Italy to discuss the withdrawal of "volunteers" from Spain must include Germany also if it hopes for success, it is declared here, on the ground that the Italo-German understanding implies the closest co-operation between these two states in international affairs.

The whole tenor of informed comment here takes the line followed by Virginio Gayda of the Giornale d'Italia, the Duce's mouthpiece, who in an interview published today declared that National Socialism and Fascism are determined to stand together, not only in their political outlook, but also in practical affairs. Germany and Italy, he affirmed, will maintain such solidarity in dealing with all international problems that all attempts, political or diplomatic, to play one state against the other will be useless and both states will be uncompromising in their struggle against bolshevism, "sworn enemy of world peace."

In view of such sentiments, which are echoed in semi-official comments in the German press, it is not surprising to find that dispatch of the Anglo-French note to Rome regarding pacification of the Mediterranean, particularly through withdrawal of volunteers from Spain, is considered here as a London-Paris counter thrust to the Hitler-Mussolini meeting.

It is assumed that the note will find no support from the Duce. While a reply to any invitation to a three-power conference is Italy's own affair, still it would in the German view be obvious violation of the spirit if not the letter of recent Italo-German expressions of solidarity to enter such a conference without Germany.

It was to be expected, as one newspaper writes today, that Paris and London would have responded to Berlin's peace offers with far more important decisions than a mere petty diplomatic intrigue which seeks to bring Premier Mussolini into difficulties or disturb Italo-German relations. Premier Mussolini's telegram to Reichsführer Hitler on leaving Germany, the newspaper adds, indicates clearly that such tactics are bound to fail.

England must realize, it also stated, that there cannot be co-operation with Italy and Germany and simultaneously co-operation with bolshevism, for that itself is a struggle against German-Italian peace efforts, since the Europe of "national revolution" stands opposed to the Europe of bolshevism.

Germany and Italy, it is thus clear, offer peace on their own terms. They are the old terms of anti-bolshevism, victory for General Franco's Spain, neutralization of the Franco-Soviet pact and appreciation of all that Italy and Germany mean by "justice." "Who is not with us is against us," is the line on which German policy is developing nowadays more than ever.

Canadian Visit Planned by Hull; Purely Personal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced today that he had accepted an invitation to visit the Governor General of Canada in Ottawa, Oct. 20 to 22.

During that time, the Secretary said, he would return the visits made early this year to this country by both Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor General, and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie-King.

The Secretary emphasized that this trip to Canada would be solely one of courtesy and that he did not intend to discuss official matters with the Canadian officials. He will deliver an address at the University of Toronto Oct. 22.

It will mark the first time that Mr. Hull has visited Canada either in an official or in a personal capacity. In announcing his acceptance of the invitation, he referred to the fact that Canada and the United States were very close neighbors. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Hull.

New Coal Suit Threatened

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Carter Coal Company of West Virginia, whose challenge resulted in Supreme Court invalidation of the first Guffey Coal Act, threatened today another court appeal as hearings continued before the Bituminous Coal Commission.

Herbert J. Jacobi, vice-president of the Carter Company, challenged classification proposals offered by the Producers Board of District 7 in the so-called "smokeless" field of southern West Virginia.

Mr. Jacobi questioned closely W. A. Richards, member of District Board 7, as to whether the diversion of tonnage from one mine to another under the NRA was taken into consideration in the present classification of coals. He clashed with Commissioner Walter H. Maloney on a series of questions which Mr. Maloney insisted the witness previously had answered.

Mr. Jacobi insisted he did not get satisfactory answers and declared if the diversion of tonnage as practiced under NRA was taken into consideration, "We'll go to the Circuit Court of Appeals on that question as soon as possible."

Chairman Charles F. Hosford Jr., interrupted to say, "I very strenuously object to the statement you have just made."

"I am very sorry, I apologize," Mr. Jacobi cut in.

Mr. Hosford, continuing, said, "I am not interested in whether you are trying to establish a basis for appeal to the courts. We are only interested in the facts of classification. You and your clients will have ample opportunity to present your case."

Relief in Two Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Replying to a protest from Premier William Aberhart of Alberta, that destitute families from Saskatchewan were moving into Alberta in large numbers with the co-operation of the Saskatchewan Government, Premier W. J. Patterson, Saskatchewan, said only 13 families have moved to Alberta and each family would be returned to this Province if its members went on relief.

Ten Organizers Dismissed In Auto Union Shake-Up

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Detroit: Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, shook up the high command of the union throughout the nation with announcement of the dismissal of ten organizers, and assignment of regional directors.

The international union offices said the dismissals were made for "economy reasons." Mr. Martin has several times hinted at a "purge" of left-wing forces, but he did not identify today's action as such.

Johnstown, Penna.: Attorneys for the Labor Board at last acquired records, books and contributions lists of the Johnstown Citizens Committee at the board's inquiry into the Bethlehem Steel Company's labor relations.

Several bundles of the records were produced at the hearing by George C. Rutledge, secretary-treasurer of the Johnstown Bank and Trust Company and treasurer of the Citizens Committee. He submitted them papers after reconsidering a refusal.

Mayor Daniel J. Shields said today he would "welcome" a gubernatorial investigation proposed by Philip Murray, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, as a result of testimony that the Citizens' Committee had given the major $30,000 to maintain law and order.

Cleveland, Ohio: A dispute between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. maritime unions arose today over signature of a closed shop agreement between the latter's International Seamen's Union and the Great Lakes Transit Corporation.

Asserting that the agreement "smacked of collusion," M. Readley Stone, secretary-treasurer of C. I. O.'s National Maritime Union here said his organization would investigate immediately.

"The N. M. U. represents more than 90 per cent of the 400 to 450 employees of the steamship company," Mr. Stone declared. "As far as we can determine, the A. F. of L. does not have a member among the Great Lakes Transit Corporation employees."

Edward J. Sullivan, Cleveland representative of the A. F. of L. Seamen's Union, declared Mr. Stone's claims were "tommyrot."

Baltimore: Patrick Whalen, port committee chairman for the National Maritime Union, accused the Bethlehem Steel Company of "mass firing of union seamen on its ships to break the union." Mr. Whalen said union seamen on four vessels operated by the Calmar Steamship Corporation, a Bethlehem affiliate, had been replaced by non-union sailors before they could vote in an NLRB election to determine collective bargaining agencies.

He added that he had appealed to the NLRB cases of 104 union seamen he claimed were put ashore from Calmar line ships.

Coal

(Continued from Page 1)

cite Coal Industry Commission and two one-time members attended the conference.

William J. Lauck of Washington, chairman of the commission, told of the work of the commission, summed up in partial reports issued during the past several weeks. These preliminary reports have dealt with a census of the men engaged in bootlegging coal, the question of anthracite monopolies, royalties, freight rates, financial status of the coal industry, marketing, the labor situation and other matters.

Another conferee, Charles Weinstein, a New York coal dealer, charged the Anthracite Institute with damaging its own anthracite market by offering a fuel that did not give satisfaction because it was mixed with stripping and refuse bank coal having a lower heat content than mine-run and "bootleg" coal.

A similar charge was made by William MacMaster, Philadelphia coal dealer, who admitted his company had trucked 584,511 tons of "bootleg" coal to the Quaker City since early in 1935. He said the legitimate mine operators refused to sell him coal to be hauled to markets by trucks.

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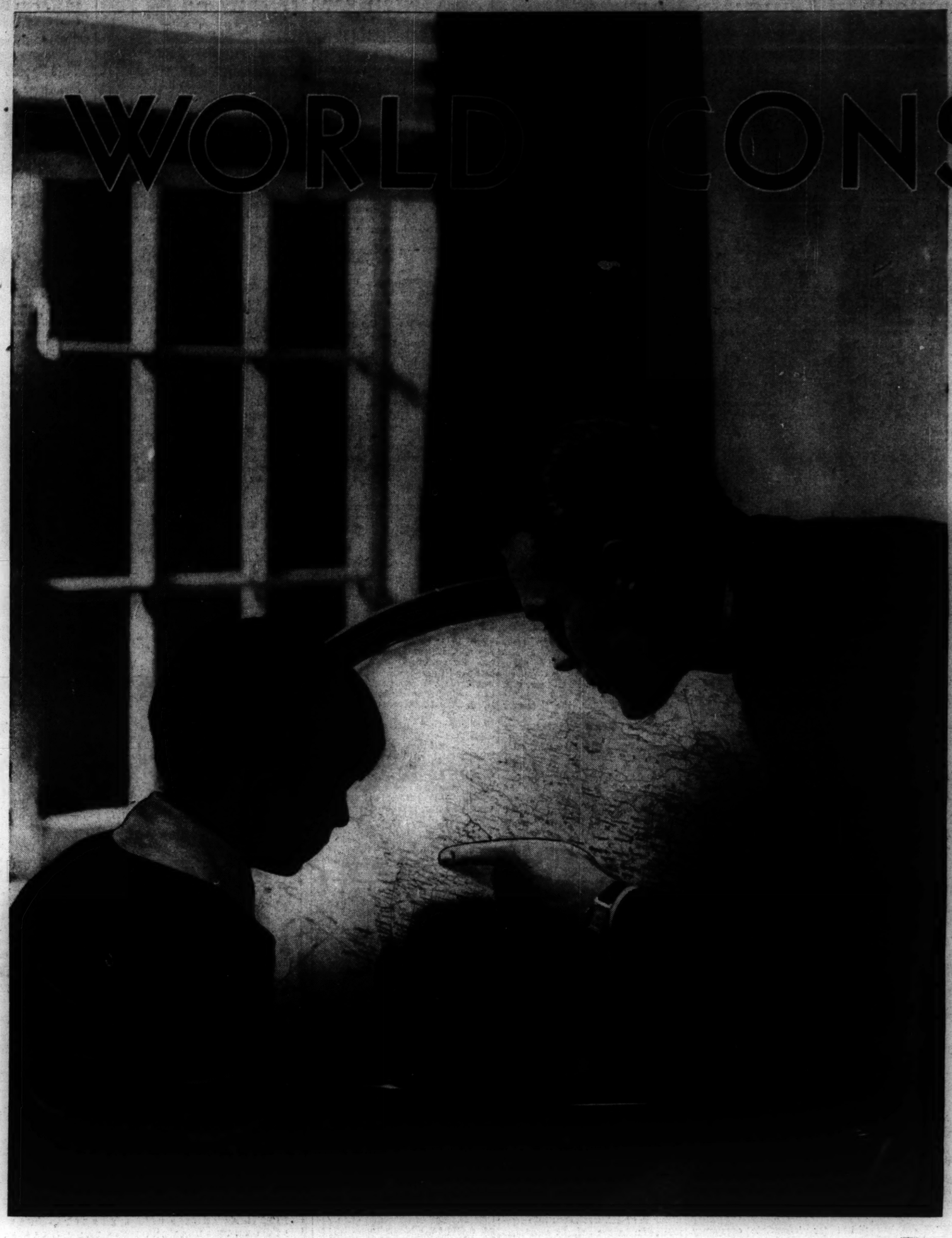

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Italian Visit To Yugoslavia Linked to Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 30—Premier Mussolini's former Minister of Air, Air Marshal Italo Balbo, now Governor of Tripoli, arrived here today and was immediately received by Premier Stoyadinovitch with whom he had a long conference.

This visit is believed to be a move in the endeavor which Rome is making to bring Yugoslavia and Hungary together and attach Belgrade to the Berlin-Rome axis. While Signor Mussolini was in Germany one of his envoys went to see Dr. Stoyadinovitch in Belgrade, and another, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, to see the Hungarian Prime Minister in Budapest.

The Little Entente hasn't yet succeeded in its plan of coming to an understanding with Hungary, and this simultaneous visit of two of Premier Mussolini's marshals to Belgrade and Budapest is regarded as a warning to Prague and Budapest that if they continue to hold up progress, Yugoslavia may proceed along another route to an understanding with Hungary.

Many Yugoslavs disapprove of this friendliness toward the Fascist state and demand a more unequivocal attachment to France and democracy.

Even today, three delegates from the democratically-inclined Opposition in Serbia are in Belgrade conferring with Dr. Vlatko Matchek, Croatian leader. They came to an initial agreement two weeks ago for a united Serbian-Croatian Democratic front against the present regime and today perfected plans for action. They want a new Cabinet, new elections, a new Parliament, a new Constitution and a democratic regime.

Eastern Star Order Installs Officers

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30 (AP) — Mrs. Anna W. Smalley of Roundup, Mont., was elected most worthy grand matron by the General Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, yesterday.

She was installed last night along with other officers and then was guest of honor at a "Montana Roundup" given by Indiana members of the order.

Other officers elected and installed included Frank W. Lynn of Dallas, Tex., most worthy grand patron; Charles W. Townsend of Casper, Wyo., right worthy associate grand patron; Mrs. Marguerite V. Dunn of St. Paul, Minn., right worthy grand conductress; Mrs. Mamie Lander of Lakeland, Fla., right worthy associate grand conductress, and Mrs. Olga Philip of Hays, Kans., chairman of right worthy grand trustees.

The order voted to hold its next triennial meeting in San Francisco in 1940.

Duce's Train Puts Government on Wheels

Wide World

Facilities Keep Mussolini in Close Touch With Affairs

Upper Left—Telephone Compartment on Dictator's Heavily Armored Train in Which He Went to Germany. Upper Right—Mussolini's Sleeping Quarters. Below—Exterior of Nine-Car Train Which Was Presented to the Premier by the Italian State Railways

Rome Triumphal Arch Greets Duce

ROME, Sept. 30 (AP) — Premier Mussolini returned to Italy today from his visit to Reichsführer Hitler in Germany.

Despite the early hour of his arrival at Bolzano, about 50 miles south of Italy's Austrian frontier, thousands crowded the station and stood along the tracks, shouting "Duce! Duce!" while Signor Mussolini waved from a train window.

The spectacle was repeated at Trento and other northern towns through which his special sped.

Gabriele D'Annunzio added to the colorful demonstration for the Duce at Verona, embracing him on the station platform while the train made a brief stop.

Massed Black Shirts and civilians cheered loudly as Signor Mussolini saluted the soldier-poet. Then he reviewed militia massed at the station. There was a similar review at Bologna.

Rome was a flutter of holiday flags. Thousands poured into the central part of the city to see the Premier pass through a triumphal arch upon his evening arrival.

Peasants in their picturesque costumes mingled with the throngs of Roman citizenry. Hours before Premier Mussolini's train was due, the streets from the station along the Via Nacionale to Piazzo Venezia were lined with Black Shirts and soldiers.

The triumphal arch, in the shape of the letter "M"—the Duce's monogram—and draped with laurel, stood at Piazzo Esedra.

Members of the Cabinet and the Council of Corporations and high Fascist officials from all Italy were summoned to welcome their chief and hear him speak from the balcony of his Palazzo Venezia.

The Italian Government declared a public holiday to greet Premier Mussolini on his return.

German Gifts to Duce Taken Back to Rome

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (AP)—Premier Mussolini took back to Rome an assortment of German gifts besides his diamond-studded National Socialist decorations and the saddle horse he had received.

He had an automobile tire of German synthetic rubber, a bolt of synthetic velvet, a box of crackers, a Brunswick sausage and a bottle of schnapps—all gifts of the city of Hanover.

A. F. of L. Unit Leads March Back to Labor Self-Reliance

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 30—Organized labor's new trend toward increasing dependence on government was given a check at the annual convention just closed here of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, one of the most militant branches of the trade union movement.

Leaders of the half million metal trades workers swung back toward the principle of self-reliance, marching, as many felt, a retreating of the closed-shop union position.

No gathering of such a temper has been seen in the American labor world in many years—in fact, it was commented, it would not have been possible a year ago.

Skepticism of government aid as an economic cure-all was brought on largely by the "gouging" which the metal trades unions bluntly deem they are receiving from a government agency, the National Labor Relations Board.

Three Reasons

Three reasons for labor not leaning too heavily on politics were vigorously developed during the convention:

1. The chance of hurtful legislation framed by well-meaning but inexperienced enthusiasts, both in Congress and in the states.

2. The possibility of bad administration nullifying a good labor law.

3. The threat that workers will become absorbed in legislation as the easy way of getting what they want, neglect their own organization and then have nothing to protect themselves against detrimental laws, adverse administration or conditions where, in any case, their own effort would serve them best.

Delegates privately spoke against excessive trust in politics because of the risks of losing political gains through changes in administrations.

However, no wish was heard to cut entirely clear from government and confine the trade union movement to the status of an isolated bargaining agency. The traditional interest and influence of business in politics was recognized. Unwilling to leave government open to the employers, the most ardent champion of self-help bespoke legislation to protect labor's interests.

Rail Labor Act Cited

It was agreed by metal trades spokesmen that labor could not depend solely on its own economic strength against the powerful economic influences of industry. As a type of law held advisable, the Railway Labor Act, which incidentally provides for mediation machinery, is conspicuous. Beyond that, opinions differ. Some would prefer to see the National Labor Relations Act considerably modified. Going much the other way, some would like legislative regulation of hours and wages. There is no unanimity on how far law making should go, but there is agreement on two things:

1. More legislation is needed than the American Federation for many years thought desirable. Under the long regime of Samuel Gompers as president of the A. F. of L. the trade union movement was schooled in the Gompers argument that organization and trade union action were more effective and dependable than legislation, for legislation could be misapplied and legisation, moreover, tempted labor to depend on office holders, rather than on its own energies. Under new conditions the A. F. of L. does not cling so closely to this doctrine. The Roosevelt Administration and the depression have been the principal causes of change.

2. Legislation from whatever source which limits or interferes with the workers' basic right to voluntary association must be avoided. "Such legislation," the metal trades department declared in a resolution, "would be destructive of incentives to strive for better conditions, which is the very foundation upon which not only organized labor, but all activities in this great country of ours, are based."

Membership Affected

The danger of workers turning away from labor unions in the hope of getting government to do everything for them is affecting union membership, it was noted among the union presidents here.

"Such workers expect legislation to obtain for them what they seek without any effort on their part," observed John P. Frey, president of the metal trades department.

"I find that there has been revealed in the minds of a good many workers the fatal belief that the state should do for them what they are obligated to do for themselves, and to look to legislation with all the personal and political implications involved instead of looking to themselves."

Several instances of misuse of the policy of low trade dues in order to politic are pointed out among the labor men here. The first was at Milwaukee, Wis., where, it is declared, as soon as the workers gave their allegiance to socialism they counted less on their trade union organization and it went into a slump. Much the same thing happened at Minneapolis, Minn., it is said, when organized labor gained control of the city council. The biggest example named is that of the British trade unionists, who are regarded here as having lost a great deal of their militancy as a trade union movement when they formed a labor party.

Milwaukee Situation

Asked about the Milwaukee situation, Mr. Frey remarked:

"When the trade unionists there contented on political rather than economic methods, the labor movement went into an immediate decline. Since then, Milwaukee and Wisconsin have always had lower wage scales for the same kind of work than were being paid in Chicago and other nearby communities because of the preponderance of the socialistic and party leaders of the needs of the union members were being taken up by legislative considerations than by trade union objectives.

"The lower wage scales in Milwaukee have been a continual handicap to trade unionists in Chicago.

"Always where the people are deluded into the belief that some economic theory or group of politicians will work wonders for them, their economic organizations are weakened."

In his closing address to the metal trades convention, Mr. Frey warned that as serviceable labor legislation was enacted to assist the workers, a stronger and more militant trade unionism would be required to prevent the men administering the law from taking away all its advantages.

"Legislation is one thing, and its administration is an entirely different thing," he exclaimed. In evidence, Mr. Frey declared that decisions and acts in the administration of the National Labor Relations Board, principally under its regional directors and attorneys, had perverted collective bargaining instead of helping it.

As he and other labor leaders have found it, much labor legislation which has been favored by labor in the past has been administered by men whose qualifications did not include practical experience as trade unionists or practical experience in industry.

During the past two years Mr. Frey has taken advanced stands in labor policy in the interests of his department, first in the C. I. O. issue and lately on legislation. His convention strongly endorsed his course and voted him unanimous re-election.

Making exceptional gains in membership the last year, the American Federation of Labor has almost made up the loss of nearly a million members to the C. I. O. reported Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. He added that orders to oust C. I. O. unions had been carried out with few demurrers by state and city Federations of Labor, and that the central labor bodies in more than 800 cities were standing by the A. F. of L.

Army Plan Held Best for Flood Control of Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 30—Immediate action on flood prevention under plans already worked out by the United States Army Engineers was demanded by the Ohio Valley Improvement Association at its forty-third annual convention here Sept. 28.

This association, which was mainly responsible for getting the Federal Government to make the Ohio River a permanent year-a-round transportation highway through the present system of locks and dams, turns its full force in its first meeting since the January floods to making this now useful stream completely harmless. Never again should this river, whose channel is insured against ever falling below nine feet, reach such heights that it will cause the $400,000,000 direct damages that it did early this year. And again, members declared, the association puts its full faith in the Army Engineers, who have studied the river for 100 years and were successful in working out the canalization project.

Expressing the feeling of the meeting, William N. Whittington, chairman of the Flood Control Committee of the House of Representatives, said:

"In 1936, for the first time the United States Congress declared that flood control on the principal rivers of this country would be a national problem to be solved at national expense. Now it is being advocated that that act be scrapped and that regional authorities be established to have control before the policy adopted by long, bitter struggles actually has been tried.

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The Home Forum

Europe in a Day

I WAS part of the human cargo of the little Norwegian steamer *Kong Ring*, drawing closer to Kiel, Germany, at every plunge of the gleaming pistons hidden away in her sturdy interior—when suddenly a voice at my elbow said, "What good looking beans!"

The North sea, amethystine except for the frothy caps of white where over-ambitious billows swelled into breakers and toppled over themselves with a swishing, hissing sound, gave way to my own trim backyard, and I became a housewifely preparer-of-beans instead of a steamer passenger, as I started from my day-dreaming to find Susan at my side.

She picked up a long green bean, snapped it expertly between thumb and fingers, and nodded sagely: "And good fresh ones too. For dinner?"

"For dinner," I said, and smiled at Susan. Smiled even though she had interrupted my visionary journey, because Susan is young, and her bright face above her crisp white house-frock was whimsically serious, as she judiciously contemplated beans and the practical things of life in general.

The screen door closed briskly behind her and I was left alone on the breeze-cooled porch. My fancy traveled back again to the spotless decks of the one-funnelled steamer, as my hands went about their work—snipping off the blossom end of each bean, the slender, pointed tip, curved like the toe of a Turk's slipper, snapping the green length into segments and dropping them into the white bowl in my lap.

* * *

THE TICKET FOR my day-dreaming journey was my diary, which had reminded me that morning that just a year ago I was abroad—on the little Norwegian steamer bound for Germany, to be exact.

We had seen some sailing races that day from aboard the *Kong Ring*, I remembered. I recalled watching the white puff of smoke go up from the starter's gun, hearing the hollow "boom" seconds later, and seeing the sailboats—patches of white against the blue—leaning far out as they scudded along, carving foaming white tracks for themselves in the dark sea.

Regressing, that privilege peculiar to imaginary travelers alone, I remembered the evening en route to Oslo when my Norwegian cabin-mates had called me from our dinner of goat's milk cheese, fish of many kinds, dark bread and marmalade, to watch the *Kong Ring's* progress through the Kiel canal. We hailed freighters flying the flags of Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, Norway, and even Russia that night in the narrow strip of water.

* * *

BY THE TIME the beans were bubbling away in a pot, with a juicy square of pork to keep them flavorsome company, I had skipped across Germany and Austria in a timeless way that would have been frowned upon by the orthodox traveler. It was of Budapest I was thinking as my hands went in and out of the sparkling sudsy water, washing dishes that had accumulated during an early morning's cooking session.

I remembered an evening's trip on the Danube. There were the lights of the citadel, the Palais Royale, and other buildings on the precipitous cliffs of Buda; those of the exotic Parlament building on the flat side of the Hungarian capital. I remembered how we had awaited the first notes of the ship's orchestra—sure to be haunting Hungarian music, we thought—and heard, instead, a thoroughly American version of "Red Sails in the Sunset."

Above the steady drone of the vacuum cleaner as I "went over" the downstairs rugs, I remembered my first European shampoo. It was in Berlin in a little shop just off Unter den Linden—still magnificent with its Olympic decorations. The blonde *fräulein* had wrapped me in a voluminous white apron, complete to sleeves and high collar, and then ducked my head, face down, over a basin. Hot soapy water streamed in my defenseless eyes and ears, and an occasional enterprising trickle found its way past the formidable starched collar down my neck. It was like nothing so much as the shampoos mother used to give me in the days when I wore a Dutch bob with always-uneven bangs.

* * *

GERMANY WAS LEFT far behind, and I was in Antwerp, Belgium, when I started with my dusting. So many things to remember in Antwerp. For instance, the day we had tired of restaurant food and had gone to the Saturday market in the open square. The cheese vendors—all old jolly women—sliced off samples of their wares and proffered them to us on their impressive knives. We tasted hard cheese, soft cheese, old cheese, new cheese, strong cheese, until we could scarcely distinguish the variations. We ended by buying goodly portions of three kinds, then sought out the aisle where freshly churned butter was sold from round wooden tubs, and, like as not, wrapped in a piece of newspaper. Good rye bread, sweet young onions, and *smootballen* (that Flemish delicacy sure to be found at fairs, carnivals, and markets), and we were ready for our dinner.

Another market square I remembered vividly was the one in picturesque Nuremberg. We came upon it quite by accident as we wandered through the tiny, narrow streets and over the curved bridges. And we bought raw carrots from a venerable German who scraped them for us and offered us salt when he discovered we intended to eat them raw. We bought asters for our lapels at that market place, too, and boarded the train for Berlin later looking dressed up and feeling a little silly.

* * *

I WAS IRONING snowy white tablecloths and napkins, striped shirts and house dresses when, in my journey of fancy, I found my way into Holland.

Most vivid recollection of that country was the city of Amsterdam at half past five of a summer's evening. The streets were a mass of whirring wheels accompanied by a symphony of tinkling bells, as thousands of working people started for home over two wheels each. A Dutch friend of Leeuwarden had told me that Holland was a land of eight million people and four million bicycles, and I believed her as we tried to thread our way through the maze of cyclists that day. Our American driver's annoyance was audible as bicycles took the right of way at every turn.

I remembered, too, the lovely stretch of homes and gardens from Amsterdam to Utrecht. Sometimes we traveled along with the canal on our right side several feet higher than the lush field on our left. And always there were little bridges from road to home over the greenish, motionless water.

* * *

AS I FOLDED the clean, fresh-smelling clothes and put them in drawers and closets, I recalled our days in Vienna; four days of sunshine in a rainy summer. There was the trip to Cobenzl Hill and Kahlenberg where we looked over the city, the only flat stretch in Austria, and saw, in the misty distance, the gently rolling hills that meant the beginning of the Alps. That afternoon as we gazed out over the city and the winding Danube, an Egyptian tourist had given us a fellow-countryman's view of the young monarch, Farouk.

We needed to go no farther than our hotel in Vienna to find something out of the ordinary, something that brought a smile of pleasure to my lips as I remembered it now, a year later. The guest stopping there registered in a tile-floored lobby, then followed the porter into the out-of-doors again through a sunny courtyard to the farther wings of the building and his room.

* * *

AN EVENING-LONG conversation with some young Britons as we sat over fish and chips was what thoughts of London recalled to me. The relative merits of cricket and baseball, football and "rugger," and more profound subjects had been brought up, argued warmly, and never quite settled that cool June evening.

In France my memories were many. There was Paris on the Fourteenth of July when fireworks burst over the Seine as we stood with thousands of others in a steady, drizzling rain. There was our bicycle trip from the little town of Neufchâteau to Domrèmy, the sleepy village where Jeanne d'Arc was born. Some of the arrow-straight roads we traveled that day were built originally by the Romans when "all Gaul was divided into three parts." There was our stay in Nancy, where the Place Stanislas, with its surrounding buildings decorated in gold filagree, lured us often for walks.

* * *

ON AND ON I traveled in memory until it was time for dinner. Preparation for the meal, the dishes done afterwards, and then we sat on the porch in the soft twilight of the day.

"Sure you're glad to rest. You've had a full day," Susan said, leaning back in the swing, her eyes fixed on the first stars appearing over the horizon.

"Yes," I said, smiling, "I've been all over Europe."

F. W. M.

BY COURTESY of the Metropolitan Museum, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STUMP WORK PICTURE: *An Old English Embroidery*

IT HAS not been uncommon to illustrate real or imaginary scenes in needlework. Needleworkers have felt the impulse to do more than decorate a surface with delicate stitchery; they have related impressive scenes of court or domestic life. In European art history, one of the most fascinating relics is the Bayeux Tapestry in Normandy, which is 230 feet long and twenty inches wide. In graphic detail, the long textile records the Norman Conquest. Early American embroiderers made touching pictures which today are prized as folk art. We know the sampler and its revelations of domestic felicity and enlightenment.

Stump work embroidery was commonly practiced in England during the days of the Stuarts. The name was descriptive, for such embroidery was characterized by deep padding over which the stitches were laid, giving an impression of relief, and promoting a three-dimensional quality. This latter characteristic is unusual, for embroideries in their nature lean towards flat and conventionalized patterns. But the embroiderers were probably seeking the realistic effect of light and shadow. Needless to say, a considerable effect of naturalism could not be attained, and the stump work embroideries remain decorative and unrealistic and delightfully naïve.

Women of royal families are said to have executed these embroideries, and the subjects relate mainly to life at the court during the Stuart period.

In this picture we note the king seated under a canopy and the queen well-attended. In the background are trees, sun with radiations, a castle; in the foreground, animal, plant, bird, and insect life. A great deal is told in the small space which is compactly filled with varied and significant details. Sometimes the theme was biblical, and this may have been a representation of Esther and Ahasuerus.

Such embroideries were worked with silk and metal threads. Often they were enriched with pearls, glass and beads. This stump work picture is thought to have been made about 1660.

D. A.

September Light

THIS is not the strong flame of July
That kindles a garden into life, and turns
Earth to a fire of color. Goldenrod burns
Beside the road; it scatters over the dry
And dusty leaves a powdery ash to glow
Brightly awhile, then fade and drift away.
The last red apples lie in the sun, but they
Too are past rekindling. They will grow
Darker and crumble, every one an ember
Left by a flame that is gone, that no longer leaps
Upon the air. Encroaching cold now creeps
Around the edges of day . . . yet the light of September,
A radiant pulsing afterglow, seems more
Beautiful than all that went before.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

School Stories

I have lately been reading over again the school stories that entranced me in the days of my childhood and youth. There were fewer of these than one might suppose; because, in those bygone years, I took an almost meticulous care not to waste my time in reading books of inferior quality. This attitude, laudable in itself, but apt to become somewhat priggish if carried to excess, resulted in only a small number of school stories passing muster.

"Tom Brown's Schooldays" was one of them, because "Tom Brown" was a classic. Besides, I had seen it at the pictures, and been greatly excited. E. F. Benson's "David Blaize" was another, its respectability being guaranteed by the fact that its author's father had been Archbishop of Canterbury, and his brother the Master of a Cambridge College. Farrar's "St. Winifred's" also passed the test; for Farrar was a Dean, and everyone knows that a Dean is a man of eminence and learning. Talbot Baines Reed's "Fifth Form at St. Dominic's" was a more doubtful proposition, but eventually I let it through on the ground that it had originally been published in "The Boy's Own Paper," a periodical which I held in high regard.

* * *

WHEN I CAME to look these books over again, in the greater wisdom of maturer years, they seemed to me to be pretty poor stuff, with the exception of "Tom Brown." For the moment, I felt that perhaps the fault was in myself; but, when I found that no less experienced an authority than Sir Frank Fletcher was of the same opinion, I began to search for more recondite reasons. Sir Frank was educated at Rossall, and Jowett's Balliol, and has been a master at Rugby, and headmaster of Marlborough and Charterhouse, two of England's greatest schools; so that his judgment that school stories are not only poor, but necessarily poor, is to be taken with respect. He has, at least, plenty of acquaintance with his subject.

In school life, says Sir Frank, little of importance ever happens. Crises are nearly non-existent. Therefore, if a school story is true to life, it is bound to be dull; and, if it is interesting, it is inaccurate.

* * *

BUT THIS, SURELY, is going too far. Some novels, of course, are made up of sensational and cataclysmic incidents. Olaf Stapledon's "Last and First Men" is of this kind, as, in a lesser way, are most of the stories of Dumas and of Scott. But obviously exciting events are not in the least essential to a novel. Little in this sense ever happens in the books of Jane Austen; but there are few people who can put them down before finishing them.

What fiction depends on is not incident, but sincerely felt emotion. School life has its own peculiar and distinct emotional impression, as Sir Frank himself recognizes when he recalls, with backward-looking longing, the fine sunsets of distant days shining in through the school windows, and the surge of the ocean on the beach at Rossall.

* * *

IT OUGHT TO be possible to communicate this emotion in prose, but school stories in general completely fail to do so. Perhaps the novel is not the best medium for its transmission. It is a poetic feeling, and needs something like poetry for its expression. The true lyric cry almost breaks through in A. C. Benson's description, in "Beside Still Waters," of his hero's last day at Eton. "He lay awake half the night, and in the dawn he rose and put his curtain aside, and looked out on the old buttresses of the chapel, the mellow towers of the college, all in a clear light of infinite brightness and freshness. He could not restrain his tears, and went back to his bed shaken with sobs, yet aware that it was a luxurious sorrow; it was not sorrow for misspent days; there were carelessnesses and failures innumerable, but no dark shadows of regret; it was rather the thought that the good time was over, that he had not realised, as it sped away, how infinitely sweet it had been, and the thought that it was indeed over and done with, the page closed, the flower faded, the song silent, pierced the very core of his heart." That is a true emotion in essentials, though greatly over-written. Such pressure of feeling calls for poetry rather than prose.

H. H.

Country

THE silence here is not just emptiness
Nor peaceful haven from confusion only—
This is a silence made of little sounds,
Whose loss makes city living very lonely.

DELOVA DURNFORD

Courtesy of the Road

IN MANY countries improved highway construction, synchronizing with increasingly heavy motor traffic, has resulted in the need for stricter regulation of the driving public. Even better than penalties for infringement of regulations are the efforts to forestall any infringements. It is becoming quite usual to find admonitory signs displayed in conspicuous places along the highway, which read, in substance, "Drive Carefully," "Observe Rules," "Be Courteous." The word "courteous" owes its origin to the procedure observed in a royal court where there is a ceremonious observance of one another's rights. Think of the lessening of so-called traffic accidents as drivers more and more heed the simple rule, "Be Courteous!" No crowding another to the edge of the road; no selfish holding to the center; no impatient tooting of the horn when the driver ahead is perhaps dealing with a condition not yet evident to the one in the rear! Peter's exhortation (I Peter 3:8), "Love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous," obeyed, would keep many a motorist out of difficulties and bring peace to his fellow passengers.

The man at the wheel of an automobile who uses intoxicants, arguing that it is his right to do so, has deprived himself of his true freedom to express courtesy and love to his fellow travelers. The specious argument that he is free to do as he likes, may cause him to deprive others temporarily of their rights to health and safety. Mary Baker Eddy, referring to religious liberty, uses the lovely expression "God's courtesy" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 341). She says, "I have one innate joy, and love to breathe it to the breeze as God's courtesy," and then she goes on to say, "He has emblazoned on the escutcheon of this state, engraven on her granite rocks, and lifted to her giant hills the ensign of religious liberty—'Freedom to worship God.'" The reflection of "God's courtesy" in thoughtful consideration of each other by drivers lends support to true freedom on behalf of all.

When an untoward condition has arisen, wise and kindly aid proffered when possible by the motorist of today illustrates Christ Jesus' parable of the Good Samaritan, as recorded in the Gospel of Luke. The writer recalls a time some years ago when the car of two friends, in passing another, was turned over on a soft shoulder of the road. It was daylight, and the friends—a husband and wife—were pinned under the car. Though they could be plainly seen, many motorists, like the priest and the Levite in the parable, "passed by on the other side" (Luke 10:31). Finally, a man of kindlier impulse stopped and gave them loving help. When he had done all that he could to make them comfortable, he willingly complied with their request that he telegraph a Christian Science practitioner, asking that treatment be given.

By this time it was late at night, and the practitioner was awakened from sleep by the message. He immediately opened "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" to page 364, where he read: "Harmony is sustained by its Principle, is controlled by it and abides with it. Divine Principle is the Life of man. Man's happiness is not, therefore, at the disposal of physical sense." He knew few details of the accident, but he held firmly to the realization of the truth so clearly set forth in these three sentences. He knew that the real man's harmony or health was unfringible, uninterrupted, and that this spiritual fact realized would heal any breakage, dislocation, or injury which might seem to have occurred. How great was his joy to receive the man and his wife in his office the next day, the wife quite free, and the husband well on the way to complete healing!

Yes, Christian Science does apply very practically to experiences on the highways, as well as in all other walks of life. But those who are assimilating its Christlike teachings are learning that the road on which we are traveling all the time is the one which leads from sense to Soul. In the Bible and in all the writings of Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, there are posted directions for us to follow and rules for us to observe to expedite this all-important journey. Isaiah speaks of this highway when he says (Isaiah 35:8), "An highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called The way of holiness." "God's courtesy," reflected along this road, would be made manifest in deep and kindly consideration for those whose acts are not easily understood by us because we do not know their problems; in unselfed living wherein another's welfare is given loving consideration, in obedience to God's rule or law of perfect love.

The good Samaritan on this highway of holiness will wisely and courageously aid those who have been robbed of health and happiness through the thieving beliefs of material sense by sharing with them, when permitted, the healing truth as he has learned it in Christian Science. Above all, by demonstrating in his daily living the true spiritual sense of courtesy and freedom will the student of Christian Science effectively preach a sermon to the wayfarer along the highway of human experience.

A Good Little King

THOUGH not yet two the child had left babyhood behind, looked a year older than he was, and behaved at least that much in advance of his age. When his father entered the room where the child was playing under the eyes of the Countess de Montesquiou, who rose to curtsy to her Sovereign, he dropped the toy in his hands and stood a moment, cheeks flushing, eyes brilliant, staring at this man in his green and white uniform smiling at him from the doorway. Then, half doubtfully, he asked:

"Is it my Papa, Maman 'Quiou?"

"Yes, it is your Papa, who adores you," Napoleon answered, and as the boy came toward him, a charming little figure in a rose and gray costume of long trousers frilled at the bottom, short coat and ruffled shirt, his rosy face framed with a perfect halo of golden curls, he bent down and caught him in his arms with a groan of joy almost painful. Perching the small lad on his shoulder, he walked back and forth with him, both laughing. Stopping before a long mirror the Emperor pretended to be amazed:

"Look! How is this? You are taller than your father!"

The little King shouted with amusement. His playmate was back!

"We're going to see a lot of each other, my little King. You and I are going to be the best comrades in the world." The father made a face at the reflection in the mirror, as he had often done seven months gone. The small Napoleon responded. They shouted again in mutual delight.

"So he remembers me," Napoleon said, setting his boy down and turning to the Countess. "Madame, I suspect you've had something to do with that."

She smiled, nodded:

"We have spoken of Your Majesty every day, Sire. And each night he prays for you before going to sleep, begging for your safe return. He is a child full of affection; we hope both of us, that you will not leave him again."

Napoleon pulled a chair up beside an impressive toy horse, gaily caparisoned, into whose saddle his son was struggling to climb. Giving him a hoist he grinned at the proud glance the rider then directed at him, as he clutched the embroidered reins.

"We will have you riding a real horse, my little Napoleon, before very long. Countess, it is a miracle to see what a few months have done for this child. How fortunate I was in securing you to be his guardian, his teacher. So he prays for me! May his prayers continue to be answered. God knows, I do not wish to leave him! But . . ." he shook his head. The little King pulled the reins, kicked the sides of his wooden steed.

"And I can drive in my carriage, Papa. Can't I, Maman 'Quiou?"

She laughed:

"Indeed you can. Your sister, Her Majesty the Queen of Naples, sent the King a most perfect little carriage, drawn by two snow-white sheep, Sire. Wait until you see them on the terrace. The famous equerry, Franconi, trained them. Of course we have to let the groom keep a hand on the guide rein, but really it is not required."

She spoke with a loving pride, and Napoleon saw that she did love her charge. Here was no mere devotion to duty, but a warm, active affection. He could trust his little King to this noble woman with entire confidence. Not only would she train him as a prince must be trained, but she would love him as though he were her very own child.

As he rose to leave, for a vast amount of work awaited him, he kissed the boy again.

"You must do everything Maman 'Quiou commands," using the boy's nickname. "You must be a good little King."—From "Phantom King," by HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE (New York: Appleton-Century).

Concert

Over the treetops sailed the marble moon;
A sigh of expectation swept the crowd.
Magically across that still lagoon
The music drifted, eloquent and proud.
Under the spell of Siegfried's horn once more
The golden tapestry of time unfurled;
Breathlessly following that exultant score,
We saw Valhalla's rainbow span the world.

But, as I listened, through the darkness came
A softer sound that secretly usurped
Our hush of homage, our prolonged acclaim.
Undauntedly the crickets chirped and chirped,
Plucking their little harps as though they knew
The melody of earth immortal, too!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds—Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1937

Truck Drivers Take New Step To End Strike

Hartford Union Discusses Terms for Settlement—at Critical Point

City Grows Restive

Leader Bailed—Three Other Strikers Still Lack Bail—Owners Drive Trucks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Sept. 30—Striking truck drivers, whose increasingly effective blockade is beginning to make Hartford worry about its future meals, were at a critical point in their battle for higher wages, better hours and a closed shop today.

At their labor temple, on downtown Park Street, members of Local 671, Truck Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers Union, planned to discuss once more what they would do about settlement. In an atmosphere of increasing tension, the city waited to see whether this would mean the end of the 23-day struggle or just another union meeting.

Time after time the union has discussed terms of settlement, in union meetings, in conferences with the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration and with Mayor T. J. Spellacy. Once it actually voted to lay aside its demand for a closed shop and submit other matters to arbitration. That was on the Mayor's urging a week ago. As soon as the Mayor had left the hall the drivers rescinded their vote and the strike went on.

Owners Drive Own Trucks

Signs this week have plainly indicated growing impatience in official quarters, increasing public anxiety and a mounting determination on the part of shippers and truck operators to get freight moving again by one means or another. Truck owners, whose non-union drivers have refused to work because of fear, have been taking the wheel themselves. One of them, Saul M. Leavitt, a Hartford waste paper dealer, reported yesterday that a stone was hurled through his windshield while he was driving the truck in Colchester.

The union has its leader back. John J. Murphy, business agent of the local, was released from custody yesterday when Wilton W. Sherman, president of the Roger Sherman Transfer Company, posted $10,000 bond for him with the Superior Court. Mr. Sherman's company employs drivers who are members of the striking union.

State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn approved the bond after objecting to a real estate bond offered by James Demonte, Park Street restaurant owner, whose place is a favorite resort of union men. Mr. Alcorn objected because of the nature of the Demonte property and, in a conference in chambers with Judge Arthur F. Ells, the Sherman bond was agreed upon.

Three Strikers Still Held

Three strikers, held with Mr. Murphy on charges of conspiracy to assault, were still locked up, unable to procure $10,000 bond apiece. Judge Ells yesterday set bond of $5000 each for four additional strikers, brought to his court from the Hartford police court jurisdiction on charges of conspiracy to commit breach of the peace. They, too, were held in default of bond, after

(Continued on Page 16, Column 2)

N. E. Recreation Returns Indicate a Banner Year

In Boston Today

Tourist Business Reaches New Peak

Summer recreation business in New England not only returned to pre-depression levels this year but surpassed them, the New England Council announced today.

For this development, the council suggested three outstanding reasons:

Resumption of full-time vacations with pay.

Longer week ends resulting from a shorter work week.

Unreasonably warm weather.

To reach this conclusion, the council gathered data from resorts and business houses of six states. Here are a few of the figures:

Maine's publicity bureau reported "a record year."

New Hampshire's development commission found recreational business up 3 to 25 per cent.

Cape Cod recreational business jumped $5,000,000 to at least $20,000,000, with 50,000 more visitors than last year.

Passenger revenue rose 18 per cent on the Boston and Maine railroad, 10 per cent on the New York, New Haven and Hartford and 7 per cent on the Boston and Albany.

Airline business jumped 36 per cent.

Enrollments at 'boys' and girls' camps were up five to 40 per cent.

Telephone installations in recreational territories rose 15 per cent.

Between June 1 and September 6, Labor Day 3,592,000 persons entered New England from Canada, 6.4 per cent more than last year.

Gasoline sales for the six states averaged an 11 per cent increase.

Mayor Criticizes Farnum's Report

A third report to the Finance Commission by its special counsel, George R. Farnum, on the White Fund investigation brought a third attack against the integrity of Mr. Farnum's activities by Mayor Mansfield last night.

This report generally criticised the $75,000 waterproofing contract given the Codman Hill Construction Company and a reply by the Mayor charged that Mr. Farnum's reports are costing the city $16 a page "for Mr. Farnum's personal views."

Summing up testimony given on the waterproofing work at 190-200 Boylston Street, Mr. Farnum reported to the commission:

That the Codman Hill Company was without experience in this type of work, that the contract was awarded without advertising, that inspection of the work for the White Fund was "lax," that the contract was prepared "without any consideration or vote of the trustees," that part of the work was "incompetently performed" and that there was a "suspicious attempt to push through the payment of the last bill after the investigation started and on the very day that the Codman Hill Construction Company books had mysteriously disappeared."

Golf Course Fund Allotted by WPA

The final allotment of WPA funds necessary to complete the clubhouse of Boston's new 18-hole golf course at Hyde Park was approved at Washington today, according to information received by Mayor Mansfield.

Informed of this award of $14,343 of WPA funds, Park Commissioner William P. Long declared: "This is very, very good news. It is the final allotment needed to complete the George Wright course. Most of the money will be used to complete the clubhouse.

The course was named for George Wright who, the Commissioner said, won the first foursome over played at Franklin Park. This was Dec. 12, 1890 long before any regular course had been laid out.

The commissioner advised that if the funds are forwarded within a few days all the work can be completed and the course perhaps dedicated this fall. Work was commenced on the course as a municipal relief project in 1931. It has been continued by the CWA, PWA, ERA, together with local contributions periodically since that n...

Governor to Name Crosby Successor

Gov. Charles F. Hurley has called a special session of the Executive Council for tomorrow. He said he would then present his nomination for the Supreme Court position just vacated by Justice John C. Crosby.

Although the Governor declined to say who he would name, it was believed in State House circles that he would ask the advancement of Probate Judge Arthur W. Dolan to the $14,000 post. This would leave a probate opening for John V. Mahoney, the Governor's chief secretary.

Perhaps This Cod Took It for Worm

A new version of "Captains Courageous" was told at Boston Fish Pier today. In this story, however, it was a fountain pen of good make that fell overboard from a passing passenger liner and it has not been restored to its original owner as was the boy who reached Gloucester safely after spending some time aboard a fisherman.

The trawler Maine arrived at the Fish Pier today from a trip to Georges Banks. Stowed beneath hatches were 125,000 pounds of fine haddock and cod, well-iced and calculated to fetch a handsome price. But on deck paced Daniel Shaw, proud owner of a "find"—a good fountain pen and one that works. It was found in a 60-pound cod known as a "whale cod" and from its appearance was swallowed while falling through the water.

Capt. Clayton Coffin commands the Maine, vouches for the yarn—and one potential customer for a fountain pen is no longer in the market.

Committee Opens Hearings on 'isms'

The legislative investigation into Communism, Fascism, Nazism "and other subversive organizations in Massachusetts," authorized by the last session of the General Court, opened today in Room 370 in the State House but because of the large attendance had to be transferred to Gardner Auditorium.

In the audience there, in addition to State police, were observed members of the radical squad of the Boston police department and a number of State employees, despite the fact that the hearing was in session during departmental working hours.

The session opened with a clash

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Boston Moves For Payment In Dolan Case

Official Notice Given to Bonding Companies to Make Good

$179,071 Involved

The city of Boston moved today to collect $179,071 from two bonding companies which insured the acts of Edmund L. Dolan, former city treasurer, appointed by James M. Curley during his third term as Mayor.

The bonding companies were notified by Henry E. Foley, corporation counsel for the city, that payment would be expected under a Superior Court decree of last Saturday which declared Mr. Dolan had "improperly profited" to that amount while treasurer.

A recommendation that action be taken against Mr. Dolan by the United States Treasury for alleged failure to pay an income tax on the "secret profit" was said at the Boston Federal Building to be in Washington today on the desk of Elmer L. Irey, chief of the intelligence unit of the Treasury's revenue bureau.

It was sent, according to reports in this city, by revenue agents who have been investigating the Dolan case here this week. The agents were said to have acted despite their failure to obtain an official transcript of the city's suit against Mr. Dolan which resulted in this being surcharged $179,071.

The bonding companies notified by Mr. Foley were the Massachusetts Bonding Company and the Standard Surety & Casualty Company. The former had insured the former treasurer for three years in the sum of $300,000 and the latter for one year in the same sum.

The companies have a period of 20 days from date of the court decree before they are required to make payment to the city. It was said at City Hall. There is a possibility they may sue Mr. Dolan in an effort to collect the sum from him to pay the city.

Judge Edward P. Hanify of the Superior Court ordered payment to the city of $171,589 principal and $7472 in interest as a result of Mr. Dolan's alleged sales of city bonds to the city while he was treasurer through the Legal Securities Corporation, which he organized.

District Attorney William J. Foley, who began an inquiry into the case earlier this week, had taken no further action in the matter today. Possible prosecution by the Treasury Department was said to depend on the decision of Federal officials headed by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau.

Kelly Seeks Action on Black

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly in an open letter to Gov. Charles F. Hurley today asked the Governor to submit to the Executive Council a resolution requesting President Roosevelt to demand the resignation of Associate Justice Hugo L. Black of the United States Supreme Court.

Should the Justice decline to comply with the President's demand, the Lieutenant Governor suggests the council request Congress to institute proceedings for impeachment on grounds of Justice Black's alleged membership in the Ku Klux Klan.

Black's Radiocast On Boston Stations

Justice Hugo L. Black's address in which he is expected to state his position with regard to his reported affiliation with the Ku Klux Klan will be radiocast over Stations WBZ and WNAC in Boston, tomorrow night at 9:30 p. m., eastern standard time.

Drive Against Fire Waste To Spread Over the Nation; Definite Program Offered

With Opening of Fire Prevention Week on Oct 3 Special Efforts Will Be Made to Educate Public in Precautionary Measures

Fire waste and its significance in causing useless loss of life, property and natural resources will be brought before the American people during the commemoration of Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 3-9, sponsored by the National Fire Protection Association from its headquarters in Boston.

With the trend of annual fire damages still going downward, officials of the association, with a definite program, look forward to further minimizing. "An ounce of prevention is worth a ton of water" is a typical slogan in the thousands of instructive pamphlets distributed by the association in effort to educate the public to practical ways of precaution against fires.

Personal responsibility must be realized in the battle against destructive fire, Franklin H. Wentworth, managing director of the association, declared. Causes for fires should be made a personal liability and prosecuted under law to enforce precaution, Mr. Wentworth urged, pointing out Cleveland, Cincinnati, and several other cities which already have liability ordinances.

During Fire Prevention Week the association advises a critical inspection of all the dwellings and buildings in the communities by the fire departments to eliminate all potential fire hazards. Fire, they explain, usually develops from carelessness and poor housekeeping. In many large cities the periodic inspections, with the co-operation of the property owners, have reduced the number of fires to a minimum besides familiarizing the firemen with the structures.

Individual fires are a loss to the community and the people pay in taxes to make up this deficit, the association observes in one of its reports. The damages are a community detriment, the report states, and should be faced not only by the fire departments but also by the chambers of commerce, architects, city organizations, and more thoroughly by the city governments.

Working on the principle that school disasters can be averted, the National Board of Fire Underwriters has sent sample copies of self-inspection blanks for schools in school and fire department officials in 1800 towns and cities of the United States.

Fire prevention week has been brought into prominence the past few years and the association reports it has been remarkably effective in reducing fire losses. A survey covering a five-year period shows, for the cities reporting, a reduction of 46.3 per cent in fire losses during the precaution week, the week preceding, and the week following.

Harvard Pension System to Cover Service Staffs

Harvard on Nov. 1 starts a plan to provide pensions and group life insurance for the regular members of its non-teaching staff. The new arrangement will affect about 2700 persons, and since all members of the regular teaching staff have been eligible to participate in retirement plans for many years, the inauguration of the new plan will mean that provision for all regular employees of the university has now been established.

Beginning on Nov. 1, employees who have had three years of service or more on Feb. 1, 1937, will, until they reach the normal retirement age of 65, contribute, through deductions from their salaries, amounts ranging from 3 to 4 per cent. The university will contribute equal amounts, and will also pay the aggregate amounts to an insurance company as premiums on retirement annuity policies, one of which will be issued by the insurance company for each employee.

Harvard has many employees who have had extended service and who are at or approaching the retirement age. Policies which will be taken out for these employees will be of limited value. To compensate for this, the university hopes, in order to supplement the retirement annuities, to pay after retirement to each regular employee who was in its service in February, and who had completed three years of service prior to that date, an annual pension in respect of those services. The amount of such pensions will be determined by the years of service of such employees and by the salaries received by them during the calendar year 1936, and the entire cost will be borne by Harvard.

Barber Shop Blown Up

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 30 (AP)—A bomb early today blasted out the front of a south end barber shop, knocked a policeman off his feet and shattered windows in several neighboring stores. Police investigators said they shared the belief of Antone Sylvia, proprietor, that the blasting was a sequel to a price war among barbers here.

Governor to Bar Any Race Events Run Under O'Hara

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30 (AP)—Gov. Robert E. Quinn said today he would not permit the Narragansett Race Track in Pawtucket to open again while Walter E. O'Hara, its managing director, "has anything to do with it."

Earlier Mr. O'Hara, the Governor's political foe, issued a challenge to Mr. Quinn to submit their battle to the people in November. Mr. O'Hara's proposal came while directors of the Narragansett Racing Association, which operates the track, gathered in private session.

Governor Quinn's statement was in answer to a story published yesterday [in Mr. O'Hara's paper, the Star-Tribune] that the Governor, through Lieut. Gov. Raymond E. Jordan, had demanded that Mr. O'Hara sell the Star-Tribune and resign from the track managership.

The Governor said: "I want the people of Rhode Island to know that no one connected with the state administration has ever attempted to approach O'Hara or to solicit a compromise."

In a five-page statement, the Governor recited his version of recent secret meetings between the two factions battling over race track operations. The meetings were aimed at fixing terms of a peace agreement.

[Governor Quinn disclosed that he had attended one of the meetings himself, although he insisted the meetings always were sought by representatives of Mr. O'Hara. Yesterday, Lieut. Gov. Jordan and Mr. O'Hara each told of the alleged terms demanded by the other in the attempted deals.]

Informed of Mr. O'Hara's suggestion to submit their differences to the electorate, the Chief Executive replied: "O'Hara will not be interested in racing when the next election rolls around."

In his prepared statement Mr. Quinn also declared: "It is about time now that the truth be told about Mr. O'Hara and I propose during the coming days to show the people of Rhode Island what he is and why he was driven out of the state of Massachusetts."

Today was the time set by the state racing division for the ouster of Mr. O'Hara as head of the track. A special election will be held in November to fill vacancies in the General Assembly. Mr. O'Hara proposed that the racing issue be put before the voters at that time.

For Less Work

By a Staff Photographer

David I. Walsh

Democratic Senator From Massachusetts

Harvard Men Ask Oh, Where Is Ambulance?

Harvard students were today no little interested in finding out the exact whereabouts of the ambulance for which they raised $2700 last spring, and which was presumably delivered to the loyalist forces in Spain three or four months ago.

Today reports placed the ambulance in (a) Cambridge, (b) New York, (c) aboard ship for Spain, (d) still in process of manufacture, (e) in Timbuktu.

The conjectures followed publication in the Crimson of a letter from two sophmores, Merwin K. Hart Jr. and Sidney Q. Curtiss, in which they cited a report in a New York newspaper of Aug. 8, which related that a group of trade unionists and radicals in marching through a portion of Yorktown and Harlem had on display an ambulance on the side of which was painted information that it had been donated by the faculty, employees and students of Harvard University.

The two letter writers demanded that the Harvard student council look into the matter and determine whether the ambulance was bought and, if so, whether it presently performs its intended purpose.

It was recalled today that funds for the ambulance were solicited about the time of the Harvard riots of last spring. At that time it was facetiously suggested that the students were removing the locale of their encounters, in fact, performing them through proxies.

More seriously inclined observers pointed out that it was interesting Harvard students, mostly from wealthy homes, should place their sympathies on the side of Spain's poorer classes in the insurrection.

The faculty sponsors of the ambulance collection today declined to comment on the situation until they had opportunity to check up with New York headquarters of Loyalist sympathizers.

Roseman Quits Cambridge Race

Stating that a mayoralty campaign in Cambridge is a "battle of dollars," Benjamin M. Roseman, president of the Inman Square Business Men's Association, announced his withdrawal today as a candidate for that office.

Mr. Roseman was a member of the Cambridge Planning Board for 12 years and among his platform items he advocated a lower tax rate, a hands-off policy in the police department, abolishment of a municipal purchasing department, and slum clearance.

Roads Experts Are Warned To Combat Graft

B.U. Man Impresses Them With Need to Wipe Out Political Leaks

Says Burden Theirs

Calls Diversion of Highway Tax Funds Evidence of Misappropriation

In a ringing treatise on the economic and social effects of the great national highway building program of the last decade, Prof. William T. Sutcliffe of Boston University today confronted 600 of the nation's front rank highway authorities assembled at the Hotel Statler with their responsibilities for wiping political graft out of the highway picture and assuring the taxpayer of a dollar's worth of value for every one of the $1,000,000,000 spent annually on highway improvements.

Apparently undisturbed that he was virtually "bearding the lion in his own den" the professor projected a half-hour, rapid-fire barrage of facts and figures into the final day's sessions of the American Association of Highway Officials intended to impress the road experts with the fact that the nation's highway system was now but "a hit-or-miss affair" demanding long-range planning for the future.

This planning must, he said, take into consideration the great economic changes it is sure to bring about as well as the fact that road building "is interfering with and affecting seriously private investments in other industries."

Cites Highway Graft

The professor was relegated to second place on the fifth and final day's sessions of the association, which has discussed practically every phase of highway problems. First on the platform was Senator David I. Walsh, who spoke briefly on the advisability of supporting proposed legislation in Congress for a 40-hour week and a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour. And while the Senator's address was accepted warmly by the delegates, the second speaker's discussion had more direct bearing upon their efforts to develop a safe and efficient network of transcontinental and interstate highways.

Tackling the problem of political interference in road building, Professor Sutcliffe pointed out that within two miles of the Statler Hotel there could be found "an excellent monument to political graft." He did not mention the location but most of the assembled delegates knew what he meant. Such evidences of inefficiency, the professor continued, compel the taxpayer to donate funds for road building which are never used for his benefit.

Diversion of highway tax funds to other than highway building was another evidence of "misappropriated funds" alluded to by the professor. "It is up to you," he said to the engineers, "to stalemate these efforts to deprive the highway dollar of its full value to the man who uses the highways."

Wants State Road Control

Refusing to go along with Senator Walsh in his sweeping declaration for Federal co-ordination of activities intended to promote a national network of highways, the professor believed that state compacts could better effect that end. Less Federal control and more intimate supervision by the states, he said, would be better suited to normal changes in the social and economic status of the individual states to be wrought by the automobile.

That these changes have been going on incessantly since the start of the good roads movement in 1916 was indicated in the barrage of statistics turned loose from the platform by the Boston University expert. Wholesalers who onee found business on the strong upward trend now find it relatively difficult to exist, he said. They are attempting to meet the challenge of good highways by setting up a cash and carry business. The retailer goes to

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Connecticut Inaugurates Merit System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 30—Connecticut's new State Personnel Department is in the middle of its biggest job. Last Saturday 3000 candidates for jobs as clerks in state departments took merit system examinations.

At Connecticut State College the examination papers are being fed through machines that "read" them and score each paper. From the tests will come eventually a list of qualified candidates for state clerical jobs from which all vacancies must be filled.

Never again, probably, will the Personnel Department have so large a task. Not only were all new applicants for jobs required to take the clerical examination, but several hundred persons already employed by the State took it in the hope of advancement or to make sure they could keep the jobs they have. The list being made up now will last, perhaps, two years. Not until another examination becomes necessary can any new candidates hope to be considered.

Correcting the papers by machine was a development introduced by Director Harry W. Marsh. Examination papers were marked with special pencils containing more than the usual amount of graphite. In the machine an electrical connection is made through the pencil mark. If the mark is in the right place a score is tallied on the machine.

* * *

Women Jurors

Women began jury duty in Connecticut when the United States District Court opened at New Haven for the fall term under Judge Carroll C. Hincks. A number of women were drawn for the grand jury which meets in secret session to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant bills of indictment against persons accused of federal offenses.

Jury service for women was voted by the 1937 General Assembly but it will not go into effect in state courts until next year because jury panels for state courts had been made up before the law went on the statute books.

* * *

Neglected Children

Into the spotlight once more came an old Connecticut dispute over the care of neglected children when the Windham County legislative board of inquiry made its report on conditions in the Windham County Temporary Home. Blaming county officials for lax administration of the home, the inquiry board also rapped two state departments for doing less than the law allowed them to do in investigating operation of the home and correcting abuses there.

The Windham home, like other county homes for neglected children, is operated by a board on which sit three county commissioners, one representative of the State Public

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

The Week in Connecticut

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, with slight temperature change tonight and Friday, followed by increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer; gentle to moderate variable winds, increasing and becoming northerly.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight; Friday cloudy and warmer.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Fair tonight; Friday cloudy, somewhat warmer in the interior.

Connecticut: Fair tonight; Friday cloudy and somewhat warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds becoming fresh northeast over south portion Friday; fair tonight; Friday mostly cloudy, followed by rain over extreme south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	48	Minneapolis	60	56
Bermuda	80	76	New Orleans	84	62
Chicago	58	52	New York	54	52
Denver	58	58	Norfolk	66	58
Helena	52	30	Philadelphia	54	52
Kansas City	68	62	St. Louis	62	60
Los Angeles	64	64	San Francisco	54	54
Miami	74	70	Washington	56	48

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T. Sept. 30.
B—Minimum Sept. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 7:51 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Friday, 8:26 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles tonight at 5:38

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
Gilbert Miller's production of "Victoria Regina," by Laurence Housman. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Special matinée Friday, 3.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and Geo. S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"To Quito and Back," starring Sylvia Sidney and Leslie Banks. Ben Hecht's play presented by the Theater Guild, Inc. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

Uptown—
"Love Under Fire," featuring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:20. Also "Flight From Glory," with Chester Morris and Whitney Bourne. 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9. Tomorrow: "Make a Wish," with Bobby Breen. Also "It's All Yours," starring Francis Lederer, Madeleine Carroll and Mischa Auer.

Hub—
"The Girl Said No," with Robert Armstrong, Irene Hervey, Paula Stone and Ed Brophy. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Renfrew of the Royal Mounted." 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.

Boston—

"There Goes the Groom," featuring Eugene Meredith and Ann Sothern. 10:53, 1:48, 4:37, 7:29, 10:21. Stage: "Pals" Waller and his Swing Band, with Ford Marshall and Janet. Also "The Big Apple," danced by 16 Big Apple Dancers.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Siam," "Life of the Northern Seals," "Sport's Greatest Thrills," "Stranger Than Fiction," Leon Errol comedy, latest newsreels and other shorts. 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Radio Programs
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Coolidge Corner—
"Born Reckless," with Brian Donlevy, Barton MacLane and Rochelle Hudson. 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Also "Stella Dallas," with Barbara Stanwyck, John Boles and Anne Shirley. 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. Tomorrow: "Love Under Fire," featuring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. "The Coronation." Also "Big Business," featuring the Jones family.

Exeter—
"One Mile From Heaven," with Claire Trevor and Sally Blane. 1:55, 4:50, 7:55. Also "Wee Willie Winkie," starring Shirley Temple. 3, 6, 9.

Metropolitan—
"High, Wide and Handsome," starring Irene Dunne, Randolph Scott, Dorothy Lamour and Ben Blue. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. Stage: "Bandwagon Parade."

Fenway and Paramount—
"Back in Circulation," featuring Pat O'Brien, Joan Blondell and Margaret Lindsay. Fenway: 2:05, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Also "Bulldog Drummond Comes Back," with John Barrymore. Fenway: 1:05, 3:45, 6:30, 9. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6:05, 8:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"Souls at Sea," featuring Gary Cooper and George Raft. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:45, 6:45, 9:30. Also "She Asked for It." Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. Modern: 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:15.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art Gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Fine Arts—
"Under Western Eyes," featuring Pierre Fresnay. (French with English titles.) 1:10, 3:15, 5:20, 7:25, 9:30. Also "Mickey Mouse." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20.

Tremont—

Merle Oberon and Herbert Marshall in "Dark Angel." 9 a. m., 12, 3:30, 6:35, 10. Also "Head Over Heels in Love," starring Jessie Matthews. 10:40 a. m., 1:55, 5:30. Tomorrow: "Captain Blood," featuring Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. Also Bette Davis and Franchot Tone in "Dangerous."

University—
"Stella Dallas," starring Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles. 2:45, 6, 9:25. Also "Married Before Breakfast," with Robert Young and Florence Rice. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Vogues of 1938," starring Warner Baxter and Joan Bennett. 10 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00. Also "The Lady Fights Back," with Kent Taylor and Irene Hervey. 2:50, 6, 9.

State and Orpheum—
"Dead End," starring Sylvia Sidney, Joel McCrea, Humphrey Bogart and others. Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:20, 4:15, 7:15, 10:10. Also "It Can't Last Forever," with Ralph Bellamy and Betty Furness. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 8.

Music

WPA Concerts—
American Folk Singers under the direction of Thomas Johnson. Robert Gould Shaw House, 11 Windsor Street, Roxbury, 7:30. Forum Trio; lecture. Boylston Branch Library, 633 Center Street, Jamaica Plain, 8.

Adult Recreation Project—
Neighborhood discussion of news highlights. North Bennet Street Industrial School, Parmenter and Salem Streets, 6:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Roman Art by Mrs. Tanner, 11.

Coalition Move on Boston Mayor Fails

City Councilor John I. Fitzgerald's plan to have the four Democratic candidates "sit down and agree" on a coalition candidate for Mayor of Boston to run against the Republican, Malcolm E. Nichols, had apparently failed today on its first test. The candidates—Mr. Fitzgerald, James M. Curley, William J. Foley and Maurice J. Tobin—could not "agree" that the thing to do is "sit down and agree."

This disagreement, it was generally believed at City Hall, had quashed Mr. Fitzgerald's novel program. But the affair left some of the city's political minded a bit nonplussed, and an equal number smiling broadly.

The plan which Mr. Fitzgerald advanced in an open letter to the candidates was to have Messrs. Curley, Foley, Tobin and himself appear before "an impartial jury of leading members of the Democratic Party." To this board each candidate would "outline his plans for meeting important problems now confronting the city. . . . Point out his strength in the contest and explain why he thinks he can win this fight."

Confusion Added

Mr. Fitzgerald suggested that the candidates themselves pick the "jury," or have the board composed of former Democratic Mayors of Boston. But then he confused the program in what was described as

Up and Down Beacon Hill

a moment of enthusiasm by adding: "We might even put the names in a hat—but some might not agree to that."

Former Governor Curley was not specific as to whether he preferred the selection by jury or by the hat, but he instantly endorsed the Fitzgerald plan. "I am perfectly willing to present my claims," he said just before he commenced a speech to a Dorchester group.

This statement aroused speculation whether or not the Fitzgerald plan might have been instigated in behalf of Mr. Curley, who came to its support with such noticeable haste. Questions have been raised recently as to Mr. Curley's political strength. A three-cornered Democratic race, it is maintained, is certain to cut down the Curley vote, and that his strength has been considerably overestimated is now believed.

Few at Curley Meeting

It was noted, as an example of this, that at Mr. Tobin's Old Home Rally in Roxbury Friday evening about 10,000 were on hand. Last night's advertised Old Home Rally for Mr. Curley in Ward 17, his old stronghold, brought a meager 300. The hall in which Mr. Curley spoke, together with the premises, it should be explained, could not have accommodated more than 1000 at the most, so the two situations cannot be accurately compared. But Mr. Tobin appeared to make much the better showing.

As for the proposed meeting it was only Mr. Curley and Mr. Fitzgerald who could agree. When Mr. Foley heard the proposal he dispatched of the matter by stating:

"The people are qualified to decide this election."

Mr. Tobin's reaction to the Fitzgerald plan was even more emphatic.

"My case will be brought directly to the people and not discussed in some smoke-filled back room," he said. "I am in this contest to the end and I am in it with two definite objectives: to insure good government for Boston, and to retire permanently from the public life of our city the political rings and combinations which have exercised their sinister control for over a quarter of a century."

As for Mr. Fitzgerald, his proposal has given him an opportunity to endorse Mr. Curley. It is held, if he now chooses. As reported previously, Mr. Fitzgerald's candidacy in the contest has never been seriously regarded. In fact, many familiar with Boston politics have been expecting a statement from him daily announcing his withdrawal from the race in favor of another. The collapse of his coalition plan, it was frequently predicted today, now permits such a step to be in sequence.

E. J. Sawyer Jr.

Striking New French Film at the Fine Arts

"Under Western Eyes," which had its New England premiere yesterday at the Fine Arts Theater, proves once more the distinctive cinematic skill of the French. This André Daven production combines the study of mental anguish of such a film as "Crime and Punishment" with the intrigue of a spy story. For this reason, it is admirably adapted to movie technique.

Drawn from the Joseph Conrad novel of the same name, the picture plucks from among his fellows a brilliant young student named Razumov who one night harbors unwillingly the revolutionary assassin of the French premier and then unwittingly betrays him to the authorities. While the other revolutionaries, not knowing the facts, regard Razumov as a hero, the police threaten to kill him unless he exploits his position to become a spy. Unable to endure the mental torture, Razumov finally kills the government agent who has dogged him to the revolutionaries' headquarters at Geneva, tells the conspirators that he betrayed their associate, and is shot.

* * *

Not to detract from its other assets, "Under Western Eyes" would be a lesser picture without the brilliant acting of Pierre Fresnay as Razumov. The role requires a gradual building up to the final moment when the youth breaks down screams his confession, and mutters a smiling "Merci, Nikita," as he is shot.

Actually, suspense and drama would have been strengthened had the director given a quicker pace to the whole film, especially the opening scenes. A spy story—even a tragic spy story involving characters made from the stuff of life—requires rapid telling.

Technically, M. Daven has produced a work of striking cinematic values. The camera, though sometimes jerky, follows the drama from odd angles and into dark corners. Light and shadow enhance the atmosphere of gloom and terror. And the performances are thoroughly right. Jean-Louis Barrault as Haldin the assassin, Jacques Copeau as the suave, relentless chief of police, Pierre Renoir, as his agent, and Michel Simon as Lespars, the leader of the revolutionaries, all make the story live. Daniele Parola is charming enough as Nathalie Haldin, the sister, and the unnamed young men who play the students are all excellent.

There are several short features, including a "March of Time" and Mickey Mouse in color.

* * *

Most important item at the Hub Theater this week is the first popular price showing of "The Girl Said No," which opened yesterday with "Renfrew of the Royal Mounted" as the companion feature. Although reviewed in these columns at the time of its road showing last summer, another mention of "The Girl Said No" will probably not come amiss, since the film does mark a novel departure—the first presentation of Gilbert and Sullivan songs through the medium of celluloid.

Although the producers have surrounded the Savoyard sequences with a long and rather complicated modern story, the performance of many favorite tunes—thanks to William Danforth, Frank Moulan, Vera Ross and Vivian Hart as well as to Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan—stands out like the Queen Mary in a harbor full of river steamers. Robert Armstrong plays a racetrack bookie who decides to get even with a chiseling dance hall hostess (Irene Hervey) by making her believe he is a theatrical producer who can put her in a show for a sufficient sum. In order to "lay it on thick" he introduces her to some veteran Gilbert and Sullivan players in reduced circumstances. Too late they all learn of the hoax but fortunately the show goes on—when doesn't it?—is enormously successful, and the girl says yes. Ed Brophy, Paula Stone, Richard Tucker and Harry Tyler are in the cast.

In "Renfrew of the Royal Mounted," those singing mounties ride again and get their men. The plot involves counterfeiters who ship their product from Canada into the United States by concealing it inside fish frozen in blocks of ice. Younger brothers may find it exciting. James Newill and Carol Hughes (whose voice records poorly) are the principals.

J. D. B.

The Arts in Boston

Lucas & Pritchard Studio

Sara Sherburne

As the Student of Ballet in "You Can't Take It With You," at the Plymouth

Bimillennial in Providence

A formidable title describes a current exhibition at the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence, in commemoration of the two thousandth anniversary of Augustus Caesar. The exhibition consists of pieces selected from the museum collection, and is consequently a small one. However, even in this small room with its few portraits, coins, jewels and silver reproductions, one gains a feeling for that particular style which is designated Roman.

The Romans were greater as politicians and military men than as artists, but what they lacked in the creative gift they made up in appreciation. Particularly, in this great Augustan age, they leaned heavily upon Greek prototypes. Here in Providence there is a head apparently that of Augustus, executed in a manner more sensitive and more idealistic than was customary among Roman portrayers. To the right and left of this portrait are other likenesses which bear the emphatic Roman quality of fidelity to the individual. A senator, for example, possesses the more earthly traits of hardness; flesh is drawn tight over the bones, the eyes are piercing. Roman portraitists were inclined to include the realistic traits, no matter how disagreeable.

One of the most interesting exhibits is a cinerary urn with pedimented lid, covered with ornament, a practice in which Roman carvers excelled. The foliated scrolls and leafy garlands were vivaciously wrought. One thinks back to the Etruscan urns which anticipated the Roman ones, and forward to early Christian reliquaries which simulated them and in which the same patterns were transformed into sacred and meaningful symbols.

A case of jewels shows again the Greek influence in handling of gold. More peculiarly Roman are the fragments of glass known as millefiori, studded with little flower ornaments. There are besides some engravings by Piranesi, some reproductions of silver, typical of the period, lamps and a few fragments of statues.

D. A.

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Campus Calls for Space in City

Fairchild Aerial Surveys

Northeastern University Locations Viewed From Air

(1) Site on Which Building Is Beginning on Huntington Avenue, Boston. (2) University's Laboratory. (3) Rented Property Occupied by the University. (4) Educational Building of Y. M. C. A., of Which University Makes Use. At Upper Left Corner of Picture Is Seen The Mother Church

Building in $540,000 Expansion Begun by Northeastern University

Ground was broken and construction was begun today on the first building of the new $540,000 plant expansion by Northeastern University, while tentative plans for further enlargement in the future to meet the space demand by the university were revealed by Frank L. Richardson, chairman of the development committee.

The building now under construction on Huntington avenue opposite the Boston Opera House, will contain at least 60,000 square feet and will allow for extension of laboratories and classroom facilities. The administrative headquarters will be located on the first floor. Chemical laboratories, a large lecture hall, and a number of smaller classrooms are included in the scheme.

Under the expansion program, members of the corporation of the university will attempt to raise sufficient funds this fall to enlarge this first building up to 100,000 square feet, Mr. Richardson said. Other buildings proposed in the future are a student activities building, a lecture hall, a library, a gymnasium, a chapel, and an administration building.

Sewing Machine in 1790

The first sewing machine was patented in 1790.

News in Boston Today

Bank Men Leave For Los Angeles

Nearly 40 officers of co-operative banks and savings and loan associations of New England entrained this noon at South Station in three special cars bound for the forty-fifth annual convention of the United States Building and Loan League to be held in Los Angeles Oct. 6 to 8. At Chicago the cars from New England will become part of the "Golden West Special" carrying delegates from all the eastern and central western states.

Among the speakers at the convention, Massachusetts and New England will be represented by Henry H. Pierce of Boston, president of the Merchants Co-operative Bank; Judge Ralph M. Smith of West Somerville, president Middlesex Federal Savings and Loan Association; Raymond P. Harold, president of Worcester Co-operative Federal Savings and Loan Association; Charles A. Buchanan of Boston Chapter American Savings and Loan Institute; Lawrence H. Marston of Malden, treasurer Malden Co-operative Bank; Ernest A. Hale of Boston, president Suffolk Co-operative Federal Savings and Loan Association; Walter T. Chamberlain of Arlington, treasurer of the Arlington Co-operative Bank and president of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League; Oscar F. Falling of Waltham, treasurer Waltham Federal Savings and Loan Association, and Philip A. Damon, treasurer Pittsfield Co-operative Bank.

Committee Opens Hearings on 'isms'

(Continued from Page 9)

between the first of a dozen witnesses to be called and Senator Thomas M. Burke of Boston, former chairman of the committee on constitutional law and foe of the Communist movement. This interchange resulted in the witness, Philip Frankfeld, secretary of the State Communist Party, contradicting popular impressions of the tenets of his party.

Mr. Frankfeld denied that the Communist Party in Massachusetts believes in the overthrow of the United States government, but that, instead, "it seeks to strengthen present-day democracy by providing guarantees for it."

Later, questioned on the activities of Communists at the Sept. 28 congressional election in Lynn, the witness told Representative Edward D. Sirois (R), defeated by Lawrence J. Connery (D), 40,458 to 27,136, that communists had not supported him. Asekd if they had supported his opponent, he replied: "Yes, sir. We considered a vote for Mr. Connery a vote for the New Deal."

He declined to provide the commission with a list of the 1200 party members in 34 units in the State because it would result in "persecution of a minority party" and "expose members to crucifixion and intimidation." He testified that to the best of his knowledge the party had no representatives in state colleges and universities.

The witness asked the commission to investigate "fully subversive organizations," naming among them "a fascist group."

The witness had hardly taken the stand when Senator Burke interrupted to ask point blank whether the witness believed in the overthrow of government.

An argument ensued in which Mr. Frankfeld said he was not on trial and would not recognize Senator Burke as a prosecutor, nor regard his demand for a yes or no answer.

At the senator's insistence, the witness burst out, "The answer is no, Senator Burke, emphatically no!"

At the outset the witness objected to the word "subversive," written into the act creating the commission. By the dictionary, he said, the object of his party was not to overthrow authority by violence but stood for "peaceful change, to be carried through by the will of the majority of the people."

Questioned by Senator Sybil H. Holmes of Brookline, chairman of the commission, the witness said he was a Marxist and believed in the principles of Engels, Lenin, Stalin, "but also in the Constitution of the United States and the principles, teachings and philosophy of Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Adams, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln."

'Old Glory' Led August Arrivals

Old Glory flew over the taffrail of more incoming steamers arriving at the port of Boston during August, and engaged in the foreign trade, than did the flag of any other nation, it was disclosed today by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs.

Arrivals for that month totaled 190 vessels, of which 88 were American ships, 60 British, ten Norwegian and the balance scattered among eight other nations. Net tonnage of the American ships totaled 265,365 tons, British flag tonnage was 254,925 and grand total of all nationalities, 704,673.

Clearances (or sailings) during the month totaled 187 vessels of 709,517 total tons of which 81 ships of 265,245 tons were American and 64 ships of 263,081 tons were British.

Free Milk Plan Faces Challenge

A legal challenge was thrown at the feet of the Federal Government's announced plan to buy surplus New England milk and give it to Boston welfare recipients today when David Greer, attorney for 20 local milk companies, asserted that a Massachusetts statute forbids the use of out-of-state milk by certain public institutions.

He informed Mary C. Meyers, United States Attorney attached to the Department of Agriculture and presently presiding over the milk hearing in Federal Building here that this prohibitory provision is contained in Chapter 94, Section 42B of the Commonwealth's statutes.

Mr. Greer's charge was the latest development in the storm of controversy that has raged in local milk circles since the Government's plan was disclosed in Boston on Tuesday. Already a chorus of Bay State producers and distributors have protested the plan as a scheme to take control of the Boston milk shed away from Massachusetts and place it with northern New England interests.

The current hearings are being held on the petition of 32 milk producers to have the federal milk pool abolished.

Drive to Begin On Stickerless Cars

Motorists driving their cars without inspection stickers on their windshields after today will face prosecution and loss of their registrations.

The semi-annual inspection period, during which all motorists are required to have their brakes and lights inspected and adjusted, ends tonight. Therefore, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, last night called upon all police chiefs in the commonwealth to prosecute any motorist who has violated the law. In a letter to the chiefs, Mr. Goodwin said:

"Under the law, every motor vehicle registered in the commonwealth must be inspected as to equipment during the month of September and must bear a sticker to show that it was inspected. Owners have had a whole month to get these stickers and any man who hasn't a sticker on his car on the first day of October deserves no consideration."

Truckers Seek Settlement

(Continued from Page 9)

their attorneys had argued in vain against so high a sum.

Samuel Rosenthal of Hartford and William E. Ginsburg of Boston appeared as counsel for the four drivers last brought to court, and were the target for the county prosecutor. To their protests at the amount of the bond, Mr. Alcorn retorted that he would assume men who could produce "eminent counsel from Massachusetts and Mr. Rosenthal from Hartford" ought to be able to raise the amount he asked.

One employer made terms with the union when First National Stores representatives signed a union contract in the Mayor's office. Drivers settled for a 48-hour week, an increase of pay to $38 a week for drivers and $29 for helpers and a stipulation that a driver, employed by the chain store organisation, must join the union within 30 days or lose his job.

Union Rejects C. I. O. Bid

The union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., announced that an attempt to persuade the local to transfer its allegiance to the C. I. O. had been "of course" turned down. Clarence Swan, union vice-president, said he "understood" a considerable sum of money had been offered from some source if the local would shift to C. I. O.

A sidelight on the strike situation is the fact that a city campaign is under way, with Mayor Spellacy the Democratic candidate for re-election in November. The mayor has dropped campaigning and practically dropped other city business to stay with the strike situation day after day.

At first warmly praised by the labor element, sympathetic with the strikers, as he worked as go-between for the union and employers, the Mayor incurred their wrath when he called out extra police to keep pickets in order at freight loading platforms.

Only one frankly political use has been made of his activities, union party speakers, running John J. McGuire as a "taxpayers" candidate for Mayor, have assailed his action in calling the police.

'The Monitor Views the News'

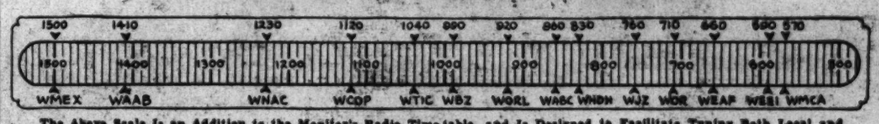
For Friday, Oct. 1

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Clyde Barrie, songs	"Four of Us"	Popular variety	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
8:15 Organ recital	NBC vocal recital	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
8:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
8:45 The Boston Hour	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Dramatic sketch	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical Appetizers	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Football Forecasts	News: organist	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dramatic sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sports reports	B. Wayne's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	J. McHale's Orchestra
7:15 Political talk	Hawaiian music	Vocal Varieties	"Style Sleuth"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Organ recital	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	"Melodie Tones"
7:45 Talk, Gov. Hurley	Mystery contest	"Jimmy Valentine"	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour:	Talk, General Johnson	Vallee Hour: Oliver	Music by Joe Green:	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 sport interviews;	Kidoodlers: quartet	Wakefield; Hildegarde;	soloists; chorus; orch.	"Movie Stardust"
8:30 Tallulah Bankhead; Harry Fonda	George Bernard Shaw's five-play cycle, "Back	Tommy Riggs; Stroud Twins; orchestra	"Witch's Tale": sketch	Louise Farley, songs
8:45			"Witch's Tale": sketch	Popular songs
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	to Methuselah," with	Charles Winninger with	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	B. Wayne's Orchestra
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Peggy Wood, Irene	Show Boat; comedy;	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	University Extension
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	Tedrow, others	vocal soloists; Mar-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Network program	edith Wilson's Orch.	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:00 "Your Adventure"	NBC Night Club	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	Joe Smith's Orchestra	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	NBC Night Club	Margo; Richard Bo-	Organ and piano	J. McHale's Orchestra
10:30 Dramatized news	NBC Night Club	nelli; Foursome; cho-	Musical Revue: Henry	J. McHale's Orchestra
10:45 Dramatized news	NBC Night Club	rus; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"Today in Sports"
11:00 E. B. Rideout: news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	"Request Serenade"
11:15 C. Calloway's Or	Network interview	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	F. Martin's Orchestra	"Request Serenade"
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or	Rhumba orchestra	Johnny Long's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch	M. Ayres's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or	Rhumba orchestra	Johnny Long's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch	M. Ayres's Orchestra

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	"Musical Clock"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	Chapel Singers	
8:00 Poetic Melodies	Serenade; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music; fashion talk	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Carolyn Pryce	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Just Music"
9:15 R. Maxwell, songs	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Chick Morris, news
9:30 Jack Berch; orch.	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	Morning Carnival	Piano; Italian songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	"Widder Jones"	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kell	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	John's Other Wife; sk	"Choir Loft"; organist	Morning Melodies
10:30 Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ruth and Bill"	Vocalist; organ	Today's Children; sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Dramatic sketch;	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Recorded music	Don Richards, songs
11:15 popular soloists	"Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	"Martha and Hal"	Van Clemens, songs
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	New England News
12:00 The Rhythmaires	News; Noonday Little	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Show; soloist; orch.	The Goldbergs; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	'Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; relay from	Man on the Street	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	cattle and horse show	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Betty Crocker	Farm and Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	"Treasures in Melody"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Home Town Frolics	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Treasures in Melody"	In the Music Room
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Town Frolics	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' talk	"Symphonic Moods"
2:00 Thru Woman's Eyes	Whitney Ensemble;	Show Time Matinee	Voice of Experience	Lynn Sherman, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	chamber group	Beatrice Fairfax	Sport reports	"Sweet Music"
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum; talk	Matinee Musicale	Sport reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum; talk	Talk; recorded music	Sport reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
3:00 Concert Hall; Kreiser String Quartet	Radio Guild drama	Pepper Young's Family	Sport reports	Walter Cuffe, tenor
3:15	Radio Guild drama	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sport reports	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Organ recital	Radio Guild drama	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45 Organ recital	Radio Guild drama	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; musicale	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:15 Studio speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"The Guiding Light"	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:30 "Bon Voyage"	Club Matinee; variety	Mary Marlin; sketch	Movie party to members	Sport reports
4:45 "Bon Voyage"	Club Matinee; variety	"Road of Life"	of Congress	Sport reports
5:00 Band concert	"Four of Us"	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Three Treys; vocal	Jackie Heller, songs	"While the City Sleeps"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Choir Symphonetta	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	Tom Mix, sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Football Review	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; musicale	Sport comment	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Music; pol. speaker	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	B. Wayne's Orchestra
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	NBC vocal recital	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String band
7:15 Continental Music	Swing quartet	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Chemistry of Today	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Recorded speaker	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Beaks Carter, news	Arden Orch.; soloists	"Jimmy Valentine"	Vocalist; organ	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: comedy; soloists; Dr.	Varsity Show from Uni-	Lucille Manners, so-	Humorous talk	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.;	versity of Alabama;	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Songs They Write"	Jack Ward, soloist
8:30 Alice Faye, songs	"Death Valley Days";	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Vocalist; pianist
8:45	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	"Let's Play Games"	The Editor Speaks
9:00 Hollywood Hotel;	"Believe It or Not";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	B. Wayne's Orchestra
9:15 dramatic - musical	Robert L. Ripley	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	B. Wayne's Orchestra
9:30 revue; vocal solos;	Paul Martin's Music	Court of Human Rela-	Morton Gould's Orches-	"Professional Hour"
9:45 Ray Paige's Orch.	Paul Martin's Music	tions; sketch	tra; Sylvia Fraos	"Professional Hour"
10:00 "Bonnyboy"; Kitty	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"First Nighter"; sketch	B. Calloway's Orchestra	Jane Clifton, songs
10:15 Carlisle; Albert	vocal soloists	"First Nighter"; sketch	B. Calloway's Orchestra	David McSweeney, songs
10:30 Spaldine; orch.	"Fortune Stories"; de-	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Dance music
10:45 "Can China Win?"	tective mysteries	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"Today in Sports"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	ular orchestra	Dance music
11:15 R. Maroff's Orch.	King's Jesters Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Ray Keating's Orchestra	Day's End; organ
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Eddie Varzos's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	M. Alpert's Orchestra	E. Mallory's Orchestra
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or.	Eddie Varzos's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	M. Alpert's Orchestra	E. Mallory's Orchestra

Highway Experts Warned

(Continued from Page 9)

the wholesaler rather than the wholesaler to the retailer.

Great mail-order houses have been compelled to build retail stores to meet the economic problems set up by the automobile. Hotels that once did a flourishing business now find themselves on a highly competitive plane with roadside cabins and private homes. The country school is being consolidated into units where better teaching and more rigid specialization can be provided. There are now 18,000 school buses, serving 32,000 schools and 3,000,000 school children daily, the professor estimated.

The Black Negative Side

These facts were introduced by Professor Sutcliffe in support of the positive side of the highway picture. The negative side is composed chiefly, he said, of highway fund diversions, political graft and interference with other legitimate business in which the public "has invested millions of hard-earned dollars."

"Any long-range program of highway development," he pointed out, "must take these economic and social factors into consideration if the nation is to have a soundly developed road system."

"If federal legislation is passed to assist in the co-ordination of the highway system," he added, "let us be sure that it is flexible. And let us not forget at this period that there is too much of a tie-up between government and contractors to assure the taxpayer of full value for his dollar."

Professor Sutcliffe's address wound up four days of studious scrutiny of highway problems at which the experts have advised skyway highways and super-express boulevards to cross and crisscross the nation. Not unaware of the great costs involved, they have continually advocated long-term planning on a nation-wide basis, for the modern challenge to engineers comes from long-distance rather than local traffic.

Some engineers have tried to emphasize that the local traffic problem is the most serious since it is within the large cities that most of the accidents occur. But the far-sighted engineers have declared that it is with local traffic problems that they are dealing when they advocate chief attention to long-distance traffic. This paradox is explained in the fact that by taking the motorist with a long-trip perspective out of the cities, the engineer will give back the local streets to local traffic needs.

G. P. Brockway Honored

An informal testimonial dinner was held at the University Club, Boston, last night in honor of George P. Brockway, purchasing manager of the American Optical Company. Mr. Brockway was elected president of the National Association of Purchasing Agents at the recent Pittsburgh convention. The national association consists of more than 5000 purchasing agents from every state and is made up of every type of industrial, educational, banking and municipal buyer.

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Boston's Expert Quotationalist Gets Fun Out of an Arduous Job

What are the quotations people remember most? Possibly the person best able to answer that question is Miss Louella D. Everett of Boston. For many years she has been answering appeals from all over the United States for identification of favorite poems, adages, quotations and such.

To go back to the beginning; some people are just natural born collectors, Miss Everett thinks. She knows she is one. Once she started a collection of pictures, quotations and all manner of objects connected with the figure of Satan.

One day the whole collection struck her as being a little silly, if not depressing. "If you are going into the collecting field, I decided," said Miss Everett, "it might as well be something that at least is potentially worth while. I took stock of my favorite useful 'likes' and realized that most of all I was fond of poetry and literary quotations. And since the stamp field seemed to be a little crowded I thought, 'What could be better than to collect quotations?'"

About 1914 there was appearing in a New York paper a column devoted to queries from people who remembered fragments of poems or quotations and who wanted to identify the source or to obtain the entire passage. There was another column which gave the answers from readers who had read the appeals and who were able to place the author and source.

Began to Appear

Miss Everett's name began to appear very frequently in the answer column. Soon she had become the department's stand-by. But that wasn't all. People began to write her direct. "Could you tell me the source of the quotation: 'As soon seek roses in December,' and so on. I know it was in my fifth-grade reader but have not been able to find a copy to locate the rest of it again." Miss Everett could and she did! It was Byron on critics.

A Boston paper had a column similar to the New York one. Miss Everett's initials began to appear as often in that in the role of answerer.

Miss Everett clips all these quotations and files them. In her work room she has files, elaborately cross-indexed, containing at least 35,000 complete poems, she believes.

Building up a thing like that cannot go on without some very exceptional use being found for it. One day the publishers of Bartlett's Familiar Quotations decided that a new edition of their work was in order. The last one had appeared in 1914, about the time Miss Everett had got into this quotation business. It had become a business by now, if you could judge from the daily mail that was getting into Miss Everett's post-box. Only unlike most successful businesses it didn't pay any money.

Miss Everett's job was doing public stenography. After a day's work typing it would hardly seem much fun spending the evening copying out quotations for someone out in Peoria. But Miss Everett says it is. She always makes a carbon copy of each quotation she types because someone else may write in for the same one. She has 5000 carbon copies in her files at present.

Just the Person

The Bartlett people, taking all this into account, thought Miss Everett would be just the person to help edit their new edition. She was a pretty good identifier and there was also a chap named Christopher Morley who was a writer and knew a lot about quotations himself, from the literary end. He agreed to be the editor-in-chief. They didn't tell him who they had thought of for his assistant. They asked him whom he would like. He pulled a piece of paper out of his desk with a name on it. The name was Louella D. Everett.

That was three years ago. Since that time Miss Everett has gone over the entire book of quotations, changing the old entries for new and better ones, adding to the sections where necessary. She found she had to read hundreds of books. For instance, she has, during that time, read almost the whole of such authors as Dickens, Spenser, Kipling, Emerson, Masefield and Galsworthy, to mention only a few. Then there were the moderns who were not represented in the old edition at all. The book is finished now and about to appear.

One might think with such a task done that Miss Everett would be getting a little weary of the whole affair. But she says not. It is too exciting. For instance, recently she identified a quotation that appeared in Godey's Ladies Book in 1855. A man wrote and said if she could remember back as far as that they must be contemporaries. Anyway, she has now become more than an answerer. She is becoming the repository of clippings and scrapbooks that people find in their attics and are left to them in wills. Miss Everett hopes soon to syndicate a column of questions and answers different from any now being published. And it's all a sort of service. For Miss Everett thinks these quotations fill a need in people's lives; they bring beauty and courage and comfort. They may not all be great literature, these requests that are wanted, but they serve. And through them Miss Everett serves too.

Page From Hollywood's Book of Samples

Players in Prospect for the Coming Week in Boston Movie Houses

Upper—Fats Waller With His Swing Band at the Keith Boston. Joel McCrae, Hunts Hall and Humphrey Bogart in "Dead End" at the State and Orpheum

Lower—Reginald Denny and John Barrymore in "Bulldog Drummond Comes Back" at the Paramount and Fenway. Randolph Scott and Irene Dunne in "High, Wide and Handsome" at the Metropolitan

Adventures in Oil Among the Incoming Films

Movies of Moment

Chief among matters cinematic to engage the attention of Boston moviegoers this week is "High, Wide and Handsome," newly arrived following a good deal of acclaim in New York. It opens today at the Metropolitan Theater. With Irene Dunne in the leading role, with music by Jerome Kern and book and lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein II, it is not hard to guess that Paramount is offering—in its own words—another "spectacular musical smash."

But mundane facts will show their plain little faces even in the company of more glamorous rhetoric. Here are a few concerning "High, Wide and Handsome." It was directed by Rouben Mamoulian and presents Miss Dunne as a young carnival singer who abandons flare lights and spangles for domestic life with a stolid Pennsylvania Dutch farmer, Randolph Scott, who is drilling for oil. His predatory instincts are aroused when fortune smiles on him and Miss Dunne needs all the help of Messrs. Kern and Hammerstein to win back the errant husband. Dorothy Lamour, Charles Bickford, Ben Blue, Raymond Walburn, William Frawley and Akim Tamiroff are in the cast.

"Hollywood Band Wagon," on the stage, is a musical revue in six scenes.

'Dead End' Held Over

"Dead End," Sidney Kingsley's drama of a New York slum district, will remain at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters for a second week, along with "It Can't Last Forever." It is always heartening to see one of the screen's more serious efforts well supported. A major disappointment of last season was the complete apathy on the part of the public to Paramount's "Make Way for Tomorrow."

The present essay into social conditions is more exciting dramatically than the aforementioned Paramount film and, rightly or wrongly, it has been embellished with more romantic trimmings. The transfer of the hero's affections from the rich to the poor girl is completely unessential and would, by its omission, have intensified the impact of the film's dramatic punch. Part of the popularity of "Dead End" is also undoubtedly accounted for by the violence of its main theme and the novelty of those performances by New York youngsters who went from Broadway to Hollywood to make the picture.

'Bad Man' Bogart

Actually, the most intense and impressive portrayal in "Dead End" is provided by Humphrey Bogart, in the role of "Baby Face" Martin, the gangster who has returned to the street of his youth seeking his mother and sweetheart. In an era when the movie gangster type has become a stock character it is an accomplishment to play bad men with a difference. This Mr. Bogart does. He can express not only one emotion but a conflict of emotions, by the mere twitch of a face muscle.

Mr. Bogart has been in numerous other plays and films, including "Petrified Forest," in which he appeared as Duke Mantee on both stage and screen; "Black Legion," and "Marked Woman." Actually, his screen career began long before "Petrified Forest"—in 1931, to be exact, when he went to the coast amidst quite a fanfare to do the lead in "Up the River." Bob Burns was also in that one. The producers decided that Mr. Bogart was not screen material. When he objected they made him ride horses in a Western. Mr. Bogart went back to New York and did not return for five years.

Mr. Bogart was born in New York City on Christmas Day, 1900. The Bogarts lived just around the corner from the William A. Bradys, and Humphrey's boyhood playmates were young Bill Brady and his sister, Alice. It was the elder Brady who rescued Humphrey from a stock broker's office and gave him a job as assistant stage manager. Eventually, Mr. Brady let Humphrey act—or try to act—in "Swifty." Mr. Brady had faith in the young Bogart and gave him another chance after "Swifty," and the actor made good. For several years, Mr. Bogart was a juvenile. Then Robert Sherwood wrote "Petrified Forest" and Humphrey was chosen to play the part of the gangster. He gave a performance that people still talk about.

'Vogues' Also Held

The combination of fashion show and technicolor has apparently proved so successful that the Keith Memorial is holding Walter Wanger's "Vogues of 1938" for a second week. Warner Baxter, Joan Bennett, Mischa Auer and Alan Mowbray play the principal roles and the film hits a new high in gown displays. The companion film is "The Lady Fights Back."

'Fats' Waller at Boston

"Fats" Waller, the "harmful little armful" of radio, is currently opening the double-barreled stage show at the Keith Boston Theater. Besides Mr. Waller and his orchestra, the theater presents 16 dancers of "The Big Apple," and other attractions. "There Goes the Groom," with Burgess Meredith and Ann Sothern, is the film. In it, Mr. Meredith departs from the more austere atmosphere of "Winterset" to play a wealthy young gold prospector whose romantic difficulties are treated comically.

French Film at Fine Arts

The French film adaptation of Joseph Conrad's novel, "Under Western Eyes," which had its New England premiere yesterday at the Fine Arts Theater, is reviewed elsewhere in this section. Pierre Fresnay, who appeared in this country two years ago on the New York stage in "Conversation Piece" and "Noah," makes his film debut under Director Marc Allegret. March of Time, news reels and Mickey Mouse as a magician are on the bill.

Bulldog Drummond Again

Life being full of circumstances, it is not so strange that at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, the two new first-run films are entitled, respectively, "Back in Circulation," and "Bulldog Drummond Comes Back." And in the latter film, John Barrymore returns to the screen for his first appearance in several months. He plays a Scotland Yard inspector while John Howard is the debonaire Captain Drummond.

"Back in Circulation," with Pat O'Brien, Joan Blondell and Margaret Lindsay, "takes the screen fans behind the scenes of a large metropolitan newspaper and reveals all the color, glamour, romance, thrills and adventure in the lives of news reporters and cameramen." Slightly reminiscent, this, but we have heard that the film takes occasional jabs at the type of journalism which goes to any lengths to build circulation.

Gilbert & Sullivan

Opening yesterday was the new program at the Hub Theater where the chief item is "The Girl Said No." Woven into the plot about a bookie and a dance hall hostess are a number of Gilbert and Sullivan numbers. This, the film's first run at popular prices, will offer opportunity to study the response of popular-price audiences to "The Policeman's Song," "Little Buttercup" and other G. and S. favorites. Robert Armstrong, Irene Hervey, Frank Moulon and Vivian Hart are in the cast. The companion film is "Renfrew of the Royal Mounted."

While on the subject of Gilbert and Sullivan on the screen, we learn from Motion Picture Daily that a special unit formed by General Cinema Finance Corporation, in London, will film the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas under the supervision of Rupert D'Oyly Carte and Geoffrey Toye. According to the trade paper, the first to be produced at the Pinewood studio will be "The Yeoman of the Guard."

J. D. B.

New Hampshire State Police Install Central File System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 30—A central police file is being established by the State Police Department as a further step towards coordinating law enforcement activities in New Hampshire.

The elaborate system is being installed by Capt. James H. Hayes of the New Hampshire force and Corporal William Armstrong, head of the teletype division of the Massachusetts State Police. Corporal Armstrong has been loaned to the New Hampshire department for this special work.

The various local units in New Hampshire are being furnished with blanks for reporting stolen automobiles, missing and wanted people, and other such information to the state department. A file also will be kept of apprehended individuals in order that it may be determined if they are wanted by other police besides those taking them into custody.

Sections of the file will deal with the registration and serial numbers of stolen automobiles, descriptions of mental or physical defects of wanted people, and classifications of known criminals under crime classifications. The latter will serve to delineate possible suspects for a particular type of crime.

There will be a similar file to operate with the crime-file system and the department in making its file exclusive will co-operate with other state law enforcement bodies as well as federal law enforcement officers.

A survey is now being conducted to determine which of the Massachusetts State Police radio stations gives the best coverage of the state. When this is determined, the radio receivers being installed in the New Hampshire police cruisers will be tuned to the wave of the selected Massachusetts station. The New Hampshire headquarters will then send messages it wishes to transmit to its cruisers over its teletype to the Massachusetts police who will send it over their radio to the New Hampshire cruisers.

Since the inception of the New Hampshire department several months ago the Massachusetts State Police have been playing an important part in the organization work and many of the Massachusetts officials served as instructors at the police academy conducted at the University of New Hampshire several weeks ago for the Granite State police.

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

Welfare Council and one representative of the State Health Department.

For years this divided authority has led to friction. In the last session of the Legislature a bill to give complete control of the children to the state welfare commissioner aroused the bitter opposition of county leaders and was defeated.

Hours of Work

Director Marsh with the approval of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross is stretching out the hours of work for state employees. A new rule says they must work an average of 36½ hours a week. Some departments previously had operated on a 33-hour week, others with a week as long as 38 hours. The average was 35 hours. The idea of the new regulation is to promote equality of work and equality of pay among the departments.

Displeased are clerks who have enjoyed a five-day week and long lunch periods. Suggested schedule to equal 36½ hours will be an eight-hour day from Monday through Friday, with one hour off for lunch, then a three-hour day on alternate Saturdays. Half the office force will have Saturday off each week, averaging one hour and a half of Saturday time a week. The total is 36½ hours.

Justice Retires

A justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court retired this week and four men moved up to better jobs. Reaching the age of 70, beyond which Connecticut judges cannot serve, Associate Justice John W. Banks of Bridgeport stepped into private life. To his place on the Supreme Court bench, through appointment by the Governor and confirmation by the Legislature, went Superior Court Judge Newell Jennings of Bristol.

To Judge Jennings' place in the Superior Court went Attorney General Edward J. Daly of Hartford also appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate and House.

Governor Cross appointed to Mr Daly's place the deputy attorney general, Charles J. McLaughlin of West Hartford. Mr. McLaughlin elevated Assistant Attorney General Dennis P. O'Connor of Hartford to the deputy attorney generalship.

There the series of advancements ended. Mr. McLaughlin said he would leave Mr. O'Connor's place as assistant vacant until merit system examinations can be held.

Cold Forecast

Winter said Irving H. Poppe, Groton weather prophet, will be clear and cold. At the moment when the sun crossed the equator at the autumnal equinox, explains Mr. Poppe, the wind was blowing at Groton from the north-northwest. That means, he said, cold weather "Fill your coal bins," is his advice.

Swans Defined

Swans, said an opinion from the attorney general's office, are poultry and no different in the eyes of the law from the lowly hen. The Domestic Animals Department which knew that town governments are liable for damages done by dogs to "poultry" was advised that this term includes swans.

Hartford Man Seeking Post He Hopes to End

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 30 (AP)—Anthony M. Canora, a Republican, announced himself today as a candidate for nomination to an office he wants to see abolished.

Mr. Canora wants to run for election to the town Board of Selectmen and, if successful, will work for abolition of the board. He declares it is antiquated, an unnecessary expense to the taxpayers, and that its functions could easily be assumed by the city government.

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Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Normandie	Oct. 1	Southampton	Oct. 6	Sept. 30	8:00 pm	Oct. 1	10:00 am
‡Georgic	Oct. 2	Southampton	Oct. 10	Oct. 1	8:00 pm	Oct. 2	8:00 am
§Cameronia	Oct. 1	Belfast	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	8:00 pm	Oct. 1	1:00 pm
*Samaria (Box.)	Oct. 2	Glasgow	Oct. 10	Oct. 2	10:00 am	Oct. 1	1:00 pm
*Roma	Oct. 2	Gibraltar	Oct. 9	Oct. 1	8:00 pm	Oct. 2	9:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Mariposa	San Francisco	Oct. 12	Oct. 7	4:00 pm	Oct. 7	8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Oct. 14	Oct. 9	4:00 pm	Oct. 9	8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Grant	Seattle	Oct. 9	Oct. 4	4:00 pm	Oct. 4	8:00 pm

‡Except No. Ireland, Scotland, Italy, and Mediterranean countries. §No. Ireland only. *Scotland only. *Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Snowstorm on Damariscotta Pond

An Alice All by Herself Story

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Winter comes to Maine with a cold bright severity. The land is northern and looks at its most beautiful with its trees dark against the endless fields of snow, and its farms wreathed with balsam banking to keep the floors warm, and little evergreens standing by the doors for ornament. The men all go about in hunter's boots laced to the knees and almost everyone wears red jackets, that look very gay against the whites and green-blacks of the winter world.

Alice was very fond of tobogganing and skating. There was a hill on the other side of the cove near her home, and as soon as the salt ice had formed, she and Marcia often went sliding, sometimes on tin trays just for fun, but more often on their light toboggan. The skating near Damariscotta was not often good because of the salt tides running up and down the great river, but Alice's father sometimes went with them on Saturday afternoons to one or other of the lakes that lay in all the valleys back from the coast.

One of the girls at the Academy spent her summers on a point running out into Damariscotta Pond. Her family had taken an old farm, changing it very little, and once Alice spent the day with Ellen when the hay-makers were working in the fields that sloped down to the water, and had helped to tread down the hay in the wagon as the men pitched it up from the stubble. She always remembered the heat and the smell of the new hay under her feet, and the big rounding clouds that had passed overhead all afternoon and how good the lemonade had tasted afterwards under the apple tree.

A February Week End

One Friday morning in February, Ellen came hurrying into the school cloak room with an air of great excitement.

"Alice! Marcia!" she said to the two, who were getting off their overshoes. "Mother and father are going up to the farm over the week end. They say I may ask you both if your families will let you come. Father says the ice is simply perfect for skating and we can keep warm with the stoves, and oh, I do hope you may!"

Both Alice's and Marcia's families gave their permissions. The road had been cleared and on Saturday the three children drove to the farm with Ellen's parents between snow piles as high as the top of the car. A neighbor had started the fires already, and the farmhouse was beginning to be warm although it had an unlived-in look. Ellen's mother soon had the sheets out airing by the stoves, and Ellen's father brought back a bucket of clear water from the overflow of the spring house.

"Now," said Ellen's father, "while the grown-ups settle, we thought you children would like to go skating. Here's your lunch and you needn't come back until you hear the bell ringing. Don't go beyond the end of the point, Ellen. There's hot chocolate in the thermos bottle in the little knapsack, so off you go, and have a good time!"

Tracks in the Snow

So off the three friends went, running and floundering down the hill slope, Marcia and Alice bright splotches of scarlet, and Ellen a splotch of emerald green on the expanses of the snow. The sky was a soft, heavy gray over the tree tops, and the wind of the day before had polished the ice clear in great stretches, down which the children skated, laughing and calling out to each other. After about an hour they grew hungry and made their way over to Loon Island, which rose like a ship from the shining surface of the lake, and there they sat on a fallen tree and ate sandwiches and drank hot chocolate.

From where they sat they could see the tracks of little paws in and out of the soft snow lying along the island shore. There was a faint odor of fox on the air, and the children recognized his zigzagging footprints, and, more exciting, could make out the unmistakable big track of a moose, which must have passed that way some days before during the thaw, and left his deep mark in slush, now frozen solid.

"Let's leave the things here," said Ellen. "We'll come back for them when father rings the farm bell for us."

Off they went again, racing down the smooth stretches, hobbling over the rough ones, to fly off again. They never noticed when the sky grew darker and darker and a few snowflakes began to fall. It was not enough to spoil the skating, those few large white flakes falling from the gray sky, and then falling a little faster and faster until they formed a thin, fluttering curtain through which the fields slopes and farms seemed rather strange and distant. But in the house Ellen's mother looked up and said:

"It's begun to snow. Perhaps we'd better call the children in."

And Ellen's father said:

"Oh, it's very light yet. We can let them have another fifteen minutes."

Back to Loon Island

By now the children had become aware of the snow and skated faster and faster, trying to pack in as much pleasure as they could in the little while left them. Marcia was perhaps the best skater, but it was she who slipped on a turn and fell, striking her hand on a piece of ice as she came down.

"We'd better go in, now, anyway," said Ellen. "Oh, dear! I'd forgotten the picnic things. They're still on Loon Island."

Just then the big farm bell began to ring insistently.

"I'll go over and get the picnic things," said Alice promptly. "You take Marcia up, Ellen, and I'll be right along."

"All right," said Ellen, and the two girls skated off slowly.

Alice turned away toward the island. It seemed further off now that she was alone and the snow was falling faster. The bell seemed saying,

"Come quick! Come quick! Come quick!" but she couldn't leave the thermos bottle and things. It looked as though a real storm were coming and they might get buried under the snow. Alice had never been alone on a lake before, but she staunchly kept on. Somehow, she seemed to strike more rough places than she remembered, and made slow time. The snow was certainly falling fast now and it seemed lonely when the bell stopped its ringing.

A Pathless Waste

She found the picnic things where they had left them, on the fallen tree and quickly slipped the light knapsack on her back and turned toward home. The snow was falling very fast, but she thought she saw the farmhouse, and even Marcia and Ellen almost at the door.

After that she had to pay attention to her feet: the wind had come up and was blowing loose snow like sand in waving patterns over the ice. She could not see which parts were rough and which were smooth, and the falling snow in her face confused her. When she looked up again, she could not see the farm at all. Perhaps she was too near the shore, now, to be able to see it anyway; she hadn't noticed in the morning. She never noticed things like that and Ellen had been with her then.

A tree was leaning way out over the ice. Surely she would have remembered that! Alice told herself not to be silly. In a minute she would see the path. But was there a real path? Alice tried to remember as she struggled against the wind and snow, but she couldn't. Marcia, Ellen and she had seemed just to run down the slope any which way when they started out for their picnic.

A little further on she took off her skates and tried to follow an opening among the trees, but she was soon lost in a thicket, and made her way back to the easier going of the pond. She did not put her skates on again; they were more of a nuisance than a help, but plodded on, her small jaw set. Suppose she should meet a moose now!

"Don't be silly," she told herself. "A moose wouldn't hurt you. Besides, he'd stay in the thick woods on a day like this."

A Haven at Last

She tried shouting, but she was sure no one would hear her. The few farms were set well back from the lake, often with woods and half wild pastures between. She felt her heart beating faster at the sound of her own cries and made herself stop.

On and on plodded the little scarlet figure wrapped in swirls of white snow, its footprints wiped out behind it almost as soon as they were made. Now she knew for certain that she was lost.

"I mustn't get into any woods," she told herself. "I must find a real path somewhere, that's all. I must find a real path."

She wouldn't let herself think what might happen if she didn't find a real path, ever: she wouldn't let herself think of her father and mother having tea, now, before the fire in the old house at Damariscotta.

"This is very exciting," she told herself, refusing to sob.

And in the end, she did find a real path. It was narrow; but it lay white among the black bristle of bushes. It led her in its uncertain way over a wall and under a fence, up through a rocky pasture and across a field and right into the kitchen where Mrs. Winchenbaugh was taking a pan of hot gingerbread out of the oven.

"Why, come right in, dear," said Mrs. Winchenbaugh. She didn't know Alice, but she was as kind to her as if the child had been her own granddaughter; and soon Alice was sitting with her feet in the oven, eating gingerbread, and telling her story.

Mrs. Winchenbaugh immediately telephoned Ellen's family. She had to wait for quite a while, but came back satisfied.

"Ellen's father has been looking for you," she said, "but they heard him answer when they rang the bell at the door, and her mother says they'll be over on snowshoes as soon as he gets back. The drifts are blown so bad already she can't get out the car."

Just then Mrs. Winchenbaugh's big son John came in and ate gingerbread with Alice.

"How'd you like to see the new lambs before you go?" he asked, and Alice said she'd love to. The snow seemed very different with a man beside her, and Prince, the collie, leaping about them and snapping at the soft drifts in his excitement. John pulled back the big red doors of the barn and they walked past the cows who stood in the pleasant twilight, turning their heads to look at them as they passed.

The Twin Lambs

Alice could see no sheep, but then they came to an incline, leading down below the barn, and there, behind a gate, stood the flock, in a gray underground world walled with stone, lighted only by a small window or two set high above them. The air was cold, but there was no wind and the sheep stood facing the intruders, holding high their heads that looked as though they had been whittled from white wood, and now and again stamping their feet at Prince who barked at them in return.

"Stop that, Prince!" said his master, and the collie stood still, waving his plumy tail, as John walked in among the flock and came back with something in each hand.

"Twins," he said to Alice, "born three days ago," and he put one under each of her arms.

She had never guessed lambs could weigh as little as this: they seemed scarcely heavier than kittens; their fleeces were much too large for them and hung about them in folds. Under Alice's arms they hung limp with little dangling hoofs, but lifted up their voices in faint baas.

There was an answering baa among the sheep, and the mother ewe thrust her way forward in spite of her timidity, to be near her babies. Alice gave her back her lambs, and they ran to their mother unsteadily. The bleating of the flock was a cold sound, like the running of water from melting ice. When they climbed up into the cow barn again and out into the upper world of fields and trees and houses, Alice kept remembering the stone sheepfold under the earth, and the new lambs born below the snow.

"It's like knowing the seeds are coming alive deep down in the ground before any of the leaves are out," Alice told her mother next evening.

She had almost forgotten about having been lost on the pond, and answered her family's anxious questions vaguely.

"I didn't notice much about it," she said at last.

But if Alice forgot some things that didn't interest her, she remembered the things that did harder than most people ever remember anything, and that was perhaps what gave her a certain look in her eyes that made strangers look at her twice. And after that Alice never went out into falling snow without thinking of the sheep and hearing a faint bleating on the wind.

(The End)

The Path Led Her Over a Wall and Under a Fence, Up Through a Rocky Pasture and Across a Field—A Drawing by Marguerite de Angeli

From the Old Curiosity Shop

Electricity, with its generators and motors, constitutes another branch of engineering which soon after early discoveries were made, became the target for academic jeers and jibes.

Just as James Watt fought against the use of high pressure steam for running his engines, and Thomas Edison belittled alternating electricity, so Dr. Osborne Reynolds, one of England's famous engineers wrote a technical paper in which he proved to the satisfaction of his associates that electricity, though an interesting phenomenon, would "never amount to much as a source of power."

An Old Device

So sure was he of his mathematical computations that he advocated studying methods whereby ropes and pulleys could be strung up throughout the country in order to distribute mechanical power. This would be much more feasible, he said in 1881, than trying to send electrical power over wires.

Pulleys and ropes were very much in use at one time for power transmission, but one seldom sees them today. Even the modern machine shop, no longer has a system of only one motor and an overhead drive shaft to which are attached belts leading to the various machines. Nearly every tool today has its own small motor. One has only to plug in on a power line in order to make electricity go to work, and the power house may be up to 200 miles distant.

Shipping Power

In this age tremendous developments like Grand Coulee and Boulder Dam are being made, and since more power can be built up by water-powered generators than can be used in the near vicinity, experiments are in order to find some way in which power can be shipped even farther than 200 miles.

But back in 1883 when Marcel Deprez was doing pioneer work in electrical transmission (the shipping of electricity) he proved to the satisfaction of German scientists that Reynold's pessimistic prediction was way off. He put his generator to work making electric power in Miesbach, and in Munich, 57 kilometers away, he connected a motor to a centrifugal pump which operated an artificial waterfall.

Ordinary iron telegraph wire was used between motor and generator in this experiment (only they didn't call them that then, Deprez in his account stating that he was using two exactly similar "dynamo-electric machines"). Iron wire isn't as good a conductor for electricity as copper, but it served to carry power for this experiment all the way from Miesbach to Munich, and the waterfall experiment in Crystal Palace went on for eight days until motor trouble set in and repairs had to be made.

An Important Event

It was Deprez's intent to study the loss of electrical energy in the generator, traveling through the wire and in the motor which prompted the experiment in the Crystal Palace. The running of the waterfall was merely a sideline. As a result, he wrote to the American National Academy of Sciences that "the successful transmission of power from Miesbach to Munich was in every way an important event in the history of the technical application of electricity."

HERBERT B. NICHOLS

Courtesy of the Scientific American

Marcel Deprez Operated an Artificial Waterfall in Munich, in 1883, by Shipping Electric Power From Miesbach, 57 Kilometers Distant

A Gothic Monument on a Rock

Victor Hugo said that Mont St. Michel was to France what the Pyramids were to Egypt. If you have never heard the history of that eighth wonder of the world, it is high time you did. And if you have, you may like to brush up on your knowledge.

It is not one rock but two. Upon the solid rock, accidentally left by nature, man has built a hollow rock, a great system of vaults and walls, on which the church with its cloister and adjacent buildings was raised in A. D. 708. Indeed this is the secret of its supreme beauty, that the men of genius who then ruled the Abbey avoided the easy method of levelling down the top of the rock. One could find no better place for the study of those processes by which Gothic art grew and was perfected, the gray stone putting forth here a buttress and there an arch through the slow centuries.

The rock is noted for its martial glory. Few spots in Europe have been subjected to more continuous assault, more wars and wranglings, plots, counterplots, than has this. The great tide of the English wars washed over Normandy until only the rock was still French soil. But the English are gone at last, and the rock remains, its own monument.

The Salt Floods

Other tides have not been so kind. When the Romans ruled in Gaul, the Bay of Cancale was dry ground—the vast Forest of Scissey stretching away to what are now the Channel Islands. But in the third century, the tides began to invade it; by the fourth, the Mount was isolated at high tide, and in 709, the great salt floods finally swamped the forest, although the Channel Islands were not severed from the mainland till the twelfth century.

At one time in the sea, at another on dry land, Mont St. Michel is amphibious. The streams which run through the tangue, or calcareous sand that covers the great bay at low tide are fresh water rivers, and this tangue is as much earth as sand, as the greedy agriculturists well know. Once the Mount was justly called St. Michel au-péril-de-la-Mer, for it was not connected to the mainland until 1880, when the road was built. At high tide, visitors are brought in boats through the outer gate, and landed in the Cour de l'Avancée, which is at present the stable for bicycles—even ours had the honor.

The Abbey Tower

Emily and I registered at the Hotel Poulard, where the formerly famous Madame Poulard served her noted omelettes. For 65 francs, we got 24 hours' worth of Poulard atmosphere (two sides of the dining-room were natural rock) and the omelette was almost worth crossing the English Channel for. At any rate, so we were told by the party of Americans on our floor.

Being ourselves American expatriates who lived in England, we had become acutely homesick on hearing the very, very Kansan voice of a gentleman calling, "Eleanor! Oh, Eleanor!" at intervals, throughout the hotel. We had our reward.

Eleanor turned out to be a neat little woman who attached herself like a barnacle to my linguistic companion, through the Abbey tour. The guide spoke only French, and Eleanor, who so craved culture, begged my friend to translate all the guide was saying, during the entire 1½ hours of sight-seeing. To everything that was translated, she cried, "You don't say so!" or "Isn't it sweet!" or else she would simply repeat the last phrase, parrot-fashion. By the time our party had wound up at the top of the Abbey, near the last spire, we were completely cured of any homesickness.

The Street of Souvenirs

After our long gaze at dizzy heights, we found our way down through the narrow street of souvenirs, the only street on the rock. Down over its cobbles there flowed a steady procession of countrymen in blouses, fat matrons, Englishmen in Norfolk tweeds, Frenchwomen in immense knickerbockers, and gamboling children. But the only souvenir we carried away was a deflated front tire. The bellhop of the hotel, in his zeal to pump it up, let out all the air instead, and intermittently along the road to St. Malo, it would wheeze ominously, like the horse in Browning, and collapse.

There seemed to be a marked difference in temperament between the Normans and the Bretons. Anyhow, we felt it the moment we crossed the river which divided Normandy from Brittany, and passed one of those spidery merry-go-round fishing-poles that catch crayfish. Stopping at a garage in one tiny hamlet to buy a valve-tip for my front tire, we actually wrung a smile out of the pleasant man with the round face and electric blue eyes.

Before an admiring circle he displayed a handful of English phrases which it turned out he had picked up in the trenches during the war. This led to a mug of cider all around, for which he refused to let us pay. We parted the warmest of friends.

Grasshoppers on Wheels

That afternoon came the second worst stretch of our whole journey. For nearly four hours, we cycled dead into a west wind, following the coastline to St. Benoit. We probably looked like grasshoppers, bent low over the handlebars. But when we hove noiselessly in sight of a peasant, who was leading a horse that was drawing a wagon-load of hay, we were too tired even to grin when he uttered a startled, "Mon Dieu, qu'est-ce que c'est que ça?"

At intervals we tumbled off our bikes and stretched out on the beach languidly filling our pockets with gold shells, wentle-traps, round tops, and the choicer species for which I have gone on such long hunts on English beaches. Here they were as thick as snowflakes.

The wind was determined that we should not reach St. Malo that night. We made such poor progress that we decided to spend the night at St. Benoit-sur-le-mer. I hasten to add that this is not a millionaire's watering-place. It is a handful of humble, dubious-looking cottages, facing the flats. We stopped at the first inn we came to.

CLARISSA LORENZ

Harvest Moon

Pale orange,
a huge thin disc
floats
at the eastern edge of the sky. . . .
a phantom moon
suspended
beyond the shadowy woods
for the brief, eerie moment
of an autumn twilight.

MILDRED NICKERSON

Among the Fall Books

Book Reviews

Magnet of the East

In "China Quest," her third book of fiction dealing with life in modern China, Elizabeth Foreman Lewis tells the story of "Reds" Stuart, an American boy, and Wang Li-san, a Chinese country lad, who were brought together by their common interest in machines.

Unwilling to have a career "wished" on him by parents or relatives, and longing to achieve his ambition to visit China, Reds found that his father's appointment as his firm's Shanghai representative made the dream possible of fulfillment. In Shanghai, Reds spent his days roaming around the streets and waterfront of the Native City, watching the manners and customs of the Chinese and picking up some words of the language.

On these jaunts, he often hired a rickshaw, and Wang Li-san was his runner several times. The acquaintance ripened into friendship after Reds defended him against the assault of an irate European when their rickshaws collided in a traffic jam.

This is an interesting tale of international friendship. Through its pages shine a heartening belief in progress and in the stirring qualities of an ageless and unconquerable race. Perhaps it pictures a manner of living that has been altered forever by present events in that war-torn land.

The story is based on Mrs. Lewis's own knowledge of China, where she lived for many years, and grows out of her sympathy for its people.

On Piper's Island

All through "Turn of the Tide," by Edith Ballinger Price, is the feeling of island charm, of joy in the sight of blue water and wheeling gulls, in the sound of surf and lighthouse bell and the scent of sea air sweet with bayberry and summer roses. There is mystery, too, and unexpected adventure in the narrative.

Kit and Libby Hamilton and red-headed Violetta Jenks had spent many vacations at Piper's Island, but it was all new to their cousin Constance.

How Constance learned to fit into the casual, happy life, with its sails and swims and its friendships with the fisher folk, is told with understanding and a pleasant sense of fun. There is suspense in the mystery of the cutting of Bill Longgian's nets, so that morning after morning his "traps" were hauled in empty. An unexpected adventure arose when the old schooner Minnie B went adrift with the four girls aboard . . . and through it all Constance met unfamiliar hazards with real courage and quiet sportsmanship.

Patriots of 1812

Boys and girls who have read "Smuggler's Luck" and "Madagascar Jack" know what fine tales of adventure Edouard Stackpole can write. In "Privateer Ahoy" he has again woven accurate history and dramatic fiction into a splendid story.

The time is 1812, when Nantucket's whaleships lay idle, while the English fleet had American ports blockaded and American ships and sailors were threatened at sea. The story is true to the atmosphere of those troubled times when the wisest Quakers of Nantucket tried to hold the island neutral and when others, no more patriotic but more fiery in temperament felt that salvation for their island and for the young nation lay in action and bold attack.

Thad Jenkins, a lad of 16, excited by tales of the war, ran away from his home in the Mohawk Valley. As a young recruit he had many and varied experiences. The end papers of the book show a chart of the New England coast and of Thad's voyaging . . . the capture by the British, the escape in the shoals off Nantucket, the seafight in the fog and the courses taken by whaleboats and privateers and prizeship.

Winter Fun

With winter just around the corner, what can be pleasanter than to have at hand a book that tells of new games and startling bits of magic that may while away a stormy day or evening! "Tricks, Toys and Tim," a book of model-making and magic, by Kreigh Collins, is just such a volume. You will enjoy its really clear directions with plenty of helpful diagrams that explain just how to make the necessary apparatus for the shows, how to alter a coasting sled into an iceboat, how to make a steamboat that will travel around in a bathtub ocean and several other entertaining things.

In Old Plymouth

"A Spaniel of Old Plymouth," by Margaret S. Johnson and Helen Lossing Johnson, is a new kind of book about the Pilgrims. The spaniel's name was "Jester" and when the book opens he is trotting beside his master in a great beech wood in England.

When his master emigrated to the new Massachusetts colony at Plymouth, Jester went with him, and very useful he was to the colonists in the new country. Captured by an Indian, Jester was forced to spend some time in an Indian encampment where he was very unhappy. But by strength and courage he won his freedom at last.

This book will appeal most to younger readers. It has many fine black and white drawings which help to make the story more vivid.

A Family at Home

"The Little House," by Christine Chester Crowell, is another book that younger readers will enjoy. This is a refreshing and entertaining tale. It is about Mary L., her father, who wanted to write a book, her brother Jonny, who kept a weather report, and her friends the Miller-Smith family with their List of Things that Make a Difference. It was during the summer about which the story is told that Mary L. learned to be a Hat Holder and help the imagination people; then she brought the Right People together so that everyone was happy.

FRANCES C. DARLING

Busy School Days

Girls who enjoy school and college stories have three new ones this month from which to choose. In "A Row of Stars," by Jane Abbott, Drusilla Paton, the youngest of four sisters, craves new adventures in pastures new. From her point of view, to go to school at Danby is her one need.

Her sisters all have jobs, and a fashionable school for "Dinty" is entirely beyond the stretch of the budget. But Drusilla's determination opens a way. A letter to a wealthy uncle, toward whom her sisters have continued a family misunderstanding, brings the results she longs for. The book is recommended for light reading.

The two college stories have an appeal of wider range and their points of view form interesting contrasts. In "College in Crinoline," by Marjorie Medary, Bessie Q is a bonny and vivacious heroine. By the way, she is the younger sister of Hannah Jameson of "Prairie Anchorage," by the same author.

The setting is a pioneer co-educational college in Iowa at the time of the Civil War. The problems of that struggle cast shadows on the incidents of campus life and thought and at the same time add vital interest.

As Bessie Q grows in appreciation of what college means, her first year away from home becomes a broadening experience. Her lively escapades are told with wit and charm, and the attitudes toward behavior, in contrast with those of the present day, add more humor. This unusually good story is recommended for both profit and pleasure.

In "The Great Tradition," by Marjorie Hill Allee, Merritt Lane, brought up on a farm in Ohio, is the undergraduate student sharing experience with others in graduate work at the University of Chicago. Their common interest is zoology and their thoughts are centered on careers. Problems of the laboratory and of a co-operative apartment are theirs, and the "great tradition" of scholarship their goal.

Merritt Lane has all the enthusiasm of a born zoologist to whom walls are barriers in studying outdoor life. Barro, Colorado, is the one spot on earth where she longs to carry on experiments. At the apartment, she earns her right to be there by taking the responsibility of housekeeping, and it is eventually to her that everybody turns for direction in solving personal problems. She always has time to think clearly on both sides of questions. This is a thoughtful story and warmly human, recommended for its exceptional vitality.

MARY A. WHITNEY

China Quest, by Elizabeth Foreman Lewis. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. $2.

Turn of the Tide, by Edith Ballinger Price. New York: O. Appleton-Century Co. $2.

Privateer Ahoy! by E. A. Stackpole. New York: William Morrow & Co. $2.

Tricks, Toys and Tim, by Kreigh Collins. New York: A. Appleton-Century Co. $2.

A Spaniel of Old Plymouth, by Margaret and Helen Johnson. New York: Harcourt Brace & Co., $1.75.

The Little House, by Christine Crowell. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.

A Row of Stars, by Jane Abbott. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.

College in Crinoline, by Marjorie Medary. New York: Longmans Green & Co. $2.

The Great Tradition, by Marjorie Hill Allee. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

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Boston Baseball Prexy Likes Chances of Giants — Kansas State Team Coming

Bob Quinn Gives Giants Series Edge on Pitching

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the opinion of Bob Quinn, a man whose long experience in major league baseball would fill a book, the Giants — assuming, of course, they win the National League pennant — will beat the American League Yankees in the fast approaching World Series. Being a National Leaguer, as president and general manager of the Bees, Bob naturally stands behind his league champions, but the reasons for his optimism are sound.

"Pitching still holds the balance of power in a ball game," points out Quinn, "and I believe the Giants have enough mound strength to silence the heavy bombardment of the Yankees. Hubbell and Melton will be particularly tough for the Yankee hitters, and Schumacher and Gumbert are also pretty fair pitchers. Being left-handers, Hubbell and Melton will carry the heaviest load in the series because most of the Yankee power is concentrated in left-handed swingers.

Control Pitchers

"Both of these pitchers are gifted with marvelous control," continued the Bees' prexy. "When they are right, they can throw the ball on a dime. At the present time, Melton is better than Hubbell, but Hub's experience should be an important factor in the series. The Yankees can be stopped by smart pitching, a fact which was proven many times during the regular season.

"Although it is not my place to question the strategy of Manager Bill Terry, one of the game's smartest leaders, I am opposed to starting young Melton in the opener against Lefty Gomez. This game will be played at Yankee Stadium, a strange park to the rookie, and probably before more than 70,000 spectators. It might be a mistake, I believe, to throw the fellow into such a pressing situation. However, I will say this: that if Melton pitches and wins that first game, he will probably be the star of the series. If the Giants can break even in those first two games at the Stadium next Wednesday and Thursday, they will have the Yankees in a grand spot when the series shifts to the Polo Grounds."

The Giants should clinch the flag today in Philadelphia, where they play a doubleheader with the seventh-place Phillies. They need only one more game to make it a mathematical certainty, regardless of what the Cubs do against the Reds in Cincinnati.

While the Bees are finishing out their schedule today with a Dodger doubleheader, and Saturday and Sunday with Phillie singles, it is interesting to study the record of Max West, an outfielder who wore a Mission uniform this season in the Pacific Coast League. Bob Quinn recently purchased West on a conditional basis and will take a look at him next spring in Bradenton.

Quinn and Manager Bill Mc-Kechnie are continually in search of more punch to support their sensational pitching staff and West is their latest step in this direction. With the Missions, Max appeared in 151 games and batted .311. He totaled 185 hits, batted in 92 runs and scored 82 himself. His average stood fifth among those players who played in 100 or more games.

The Bees have heard flattering reports concerning the youngster. He is a rangy, left-handed batter, with extra-base power. It will be his first major league trial.

These final four days are important ones for the Red Sox, who this morning were within one half game of the American League's first division as a result of yesterday's double triumph in Washington. Only three percentage points separate them from the fourth-place Cleveland Indians.

Bob Grove, the old master, pitched yesterday's opener in Griffith Stadium, winning, 3 to 1, for his seventeenth victory. A home run by Fabian Gaffke, rookie outfielder, accounted for one run. Jim Henry and Johnny Marcum combined to win the second, the latter getting credit. It was his thirteenth triumph.

After two more games in Washington today, the Red Sox move over to Yankee Stadium where they will close out their season by playing three singles in a row with the champions. At the same time, Cleveland will be meeting the Detroit Tigers.

Harvard Leader Will Miss First Game of Season

Being elected captain of a Harvard football team used to be pinnacle of honor. Today it retains much of its past historical honor, but has turned into something of a perplexing problem. At the conclusion of each season the varsity team gathers for a group picture and at that time the succeeding captain is elected.

Not because of, but since the coming of, Dick Harlow to coach the Harvards two years ago, not one of his captains has started the first game. First, Bob Haley was declared ineligible before the fall season opened and Shaun Kelly was chosen to replace him. Last year Emile Dubiel was voted the honor by the lettermen and ran into scholastic difficulties necessitating a new captain and Jim Gaffney succeeded him.

In this, the third year, everything seemed to be all right for the captain elected to go places. Russ Allen, guard in the line, was the popular choice and he completed the spring season with passing marks and all requirements. Then came the opening day of fall practice and no captain. He injured a leg during the summer, and, while he has practiced some, he, too, will miss the first game.

The situation seems to be on the mend, however, for Allen is merely out of service temporarily, and it will not be necessary to re-elect a new captain. With Allen out, there will be three of the regular starting lineup on the sidelines, the other two being Tim Russell, center, and Bob Stuart, back. W. M.

Shamrocks Occupy Red Sox Lockers

The Boston Shamrocks football club moved into Fenway Park this afternoon with a squad of 25 players. When the smoke of their arrival had cleared away, Coach George Kenneally found that he had stored his equipment in Joe Cronin's locker.

South Boston's Joe Zapustas, quarterback and field captain of the Shamrocks, drew Pinkie Higgins' locker in the shuffle. The Shamrocks settled down immediately to preparing for their exhibition game in Bristol, Conn., Sunday which will be their last opportunity to tune up for their opening home game with the Los Angeles Bulldogs Sunday, Oct. 10, at Fenway Park.

Major Pennant Race

By the Associated Press

By splitting a doubleheader with the Phillies yesterday, the New York Giants came within one game of clinching their second straight National League pennant. Since the second-place Cubs won their single start against the Reds, the Giants were left with a 3½ game lead and five games to play. The Cubs, having only four games to go, must win every game—and hope that the Giants lose all their remaining contests—to win.

The standing:

Club	Won	Lost	Games Behind	To Play
Giants	92	55		5
Cubs	90	60	3½	4

Montague Scores a 65

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Mysterious John Montague, the former Laverne Moore of Central New York, turned in a brilliant card of 65 at the North Hempstead Country Club, Port Washington, N. Y., yesterday. Montague's card was five under par on a course he had never seen before. He was out in 32 and back in 33, one stroke over the course record set nearly 10 years ago. Montague had five birdies. In the party were Grantland Rice, sportswriter, Clarence Buddington Kelland, author, Alex Morrison, golf instructor, and Dr. Leander A. Newman, a member at North Hempstead. Morrison had a 71.

Cook Signs With Maroons

MONTREAL, Sept. 30 (CP)—Montreal Maroons announced last night that Tommy Cook, former Chicago Black Hawk center who was bought last spring, had returned a signed contract for the forthcoming National Hockey League season. Cook will report to the Red team next week.

Leafs Train at Galt Again

GALT, Ont., Sept. 30 (CP)—Definite word was received here yesterday that Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League would again do their fall training at the Soper Park Arena. It is expected the Toronto squad of between 35 and 40 players will report here Oct. 18.

Leafs Sign Chamberlain

TORONTO, Sept. 30 (CP)—Erwin (Murph) Chamberlain, who played an important part in Sudbury Tigers' march to the Allan Cup last hockey season, has signed a National League contract with Toronto Maple Leafs. Chamberlain is a left winger.

Cougars Elect Rumberg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash.—Ira C. Rumberg '38, center, has been elected captain of the State College of Washington football team for this fall.

Pitt Panther - - - —By Pap'

PAUL REVERE SHAW OF PITT
A REGULAR PANTHER END IN 1935 HE WAS OUT LAST FALL
THE LAZIEST MAN ON THE SQUAD WHEN IT COMES TO PRACTICE - HE CAN SLEEP THE CLOCK AROUND
BUT
WHEN THE WHISTLE BLOWS ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON HE COMES TO LIFE - THEN LOOK OUT!
PAP'

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Hard Schedule

The 1937 Pittsburgh football machine is virtually the same one that rode roughshod over the Washington Huskies in the Rose Bowl. Three starters have been graduated, but Coach Jock Sutherland has fine replacements to plug the gaps.

Pitt possesses a team of seniors. They have been playing as a unit since their sophomore year, and should be at their peak this fall.

As usual, Pittsburgh has a bruising schedule, so it behooves the boys to be on their toes. Pitt will face Notre Dame, Duquesne, Fordham, Wisconsin, Carnegie Tech, Nebraska, Penn State and Duke. A hardy group, indeed, but it is conceivable that the Panthers can stalk through this fall without tasting defeat. That is, of course, unless somebody catches the team off guard (remember Duquesne?).

Coach Sutherland has a flock of promising youngsters coming along. These replacements may prove just the tonic for a senior eleven which is inclined to feel that it knows enough tricks to get by without exertion. There is nothing like a battle for the starting berths to keep a team alert.

To offset some of the losses through graduation, Pitt has Paul Revere Shaw (the Bomber to teammates), a regular end in 1935. He was forced out of action last fall because of injuries. Paired with smashing Bill Daddio, he'll give Pitt one of the greatest pairs of terminals in the U. S.

Shaw literally stormed his way into the Panther lineup in 1935. Now he has returned to grab a starting post from right under the nose of Fabian Hoffman, a regular last year, who was delayed in getting to practice because he was on a world cruise this summer.

The Bomber is strictly a Saturday afternoon player. He hates practice games and simply cannot show to advantage in workouts. He is the laziest kid on the squad. He can sleep the clock around. A fullback in high school, he is a dependable pass catcher and is dynamite in going down the field to cover punts. He hails from Bradford, Penna., in the heart of the oil country.

—Pap'

Spuhn Succeeds Sikes As Princeton Crew Coach

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 30 (AP)—Fred Spuhn, former Washington oarsman and for six years a member of the Yale coaching staff, has been appointed head coach of Princeton rowing, it was announced last night by Dr. Durnham N. Dell, chairman of the Princeton University Council on Athletics.

Spuhn succeeds Gordon G. Sikes '16, who resigned at the close of the 1937 season after coaching Princeton varsity oarsmen since 1931. For the previous 12 years he was coach of the 150-pound crew.

Spuhn, a native of Oregon, was No. 6 on the husky eights which won at Poughkeepsie in 1923 and 1924. He prepared for college at Medford (Oregon) High School. He went to the University of Pennsylvania in 1926, spending two years with Rusty Callow. In 1928 he was appointed freshman coach at Yale and recently was in charge of the Eli's 150-pound boat. The new coach will address rowing candidates tomorrow.

Outdoor Night Polo

WESTBURY, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—Outdoor night polo made its debut in the metropolitan area last night when a team representing Long Island defeated a quartet representing Bostwick Field 8 to 5, before a crowd of 3000 overcoat-clad spectators. The proceeds of the game went to the Boys' Club of New York.

Hockey Team Sold

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 29 (AP)—The Minneapolis hockey team of the American Association today passed into ownership of a group of Minneapolis business men headed by Paul W. Loudon. Joe Simpson, who piloted the Millers to the league title in his first season here, will be retained.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Football at the Point

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 30—The United States Military Academy football team is now all set for its opening tomorrow, and is already busy practicing for what it regards as its main home game, against Columbia, the following week-end. Its other home games are more or less breathers between the visits to New Haven, Boston, New York, for its battle against Notre Dame, and its final against its fellow service school at Philadelphia. So Capt. Garrison H. Davidson and his associate coaches are busy working every spare minute which the work in other branches of the Academy will allow, with special reference to encountering Lou Little's charges on Oct. 9.

The main problem here has been to bring forward new material for the line. Only one backfield man, Monk Meyer, was among the graduates, and there are several veterans who will equal or even surpass him in his specialties of kicking, passing and shifty running. But three guards, three ends and a tackle are missing, also, and the coaches are all busy with newcomers in those positions.

In the line, Franklin Hartline retains his position at center, Robert Little is again at left guard, and Capt. James Isbell is another veteran of the line, at left tackle. Frank J. Kobes Jr. started as a first-string end last season, but retired from play after the Notre Dame game, and Henry Sullivan was also an end in the early games, but was drafted for the backfield when the later games needed recruits there.

Craig Replaces Meyer

It is in the multiplicity of his backfield that Davidson is chiefly relying to solve the major problems of the season. He has three and sometimes four men for every backfield place, and all of them are coming on so well that they are practically interchangeable as to the leading positions. For Meyer's place he is utilizing James Craig, who had been Meyer's understudy for the past two seasons, and has come on better than ever this season. Sidney T. Martin is his understudy, and often his rival, while John Z. Endress, who received his plebe numerals last year, is next in order.

Arthur T. Frontczak, a yearling, is the other newcomer into the backfield, and he is contesting with Thomas Davis 3d, a last-year casualty early, who was at one time regarded as out of the game. But he came back better this spring in baseball, and is now in fine condition, for the fullback or line plunger position. George G. O'Connor, who won his monogram as a substitute last year, is the third relief. Three veterans, James T. L. Schwenk, John D. Ryan, and Karl F. Ockershauser, are practically tied for the number four position, though the latter has yet to earn his varsity letter. All are fine blockers and plungers, and will take a prominent part in the aerial play as well.

Hartline will be supported at center, just as he was last year, by Edwin N. Howell, while a former tackle, J. B. Maxwell, who tried for the position for the first time in spring practice, has made himself so useful that he is rapidly becoming a rival, instead of a substitute. There is also a yearling, center of the plebe eleven last year, William M. Kasper, a brother of another member of the squad, who can fill in on occasion.

Woodrow Wilson as Wingback

The only back-line position that is still uncertain is the No. 1 or wingback, with Woodrow Wilson, Robert J. Kasper and Charles J. Long all possibilities. The first and third were early casualties last year, but are coming back strong, and Kasper is being relegated to third place. Another casualty last year is again on the absentee list at present, as Arpad A. Kopcsak, after a brilliant first year, is once more out of action, though he may get in before the final games.

But the line, with the exception of center, is still all snarled up, with shifts being made to strengthen the weak points or fill in where players have dropped out since practice began. Kobes and Sullivan are the leaders for ends, with Harris E. Rogner, another veteran, relegated to the second place behind the former, with John S. Samuel, another 1936 casualty, as his companion. John William Dobson, who was brilliant two years ago, but was out last season, has recently been added to the squad, and shows signs of being up among the leaders as he gets a bit more practice. While others available are Emory S. Adams, Benjamin M. Bailey, and Frederick J. Yeager, recently transferred from the B Squad.

Two recent casualties have tangled up the guard and tackle situation, though the left side was only slightly affected. Behind Isbell are Harry Stella, a big and powerful yearling, a 200-pounder, and Edmund Kirby-Smith, also possessing some experience from last season. But this week James E. Mather, the biggest and heaviest man on the squad, who was holding down the other tackle position, had to drop out temporarily. He is back on the field this weekend, though unable to play. This moved William Blanchard up into his place, from the second string, with Clifford Macomber, a former guard, in the second line, and John E. Boyt was brought over from the B squad.

Guards Are Shifted

But the grand shift came in the guard positions. Robert E. Little and William K. Skaer are now in the first line, but Melvin Engstrom, who had been behind Little, moved over to the other side behind Skaer, as Harold Brown, who had been at second-string left guard, dropped out for the earlier games of the season. To fill Engstrom's place at left, behind Little, Captain Davidson shifted a recent find, a yearling named James Lotozo, superseding the regular third-string guards, James W. Milner, another yearling, and Harry L. Murray, while Engstrom went ahead of Maurice M. Miller, who had been behind Brown. Whether these changes will last depends considerably how soon Mather and Brown will be able to get back into line; but it leaves the line for the earlier games the toughest sort of a problem, and other changes may become necessary before the tangle is finally settled.

Fortunately, the shifts so far have not interfered much with the development of plays, so that Davidson has been able to utilize his backs and ends with fine effect, and can devote himself to defense against the tactics of Columbia, the B squad being utilized to display the Blue and White plays to both the first and second elevens, all through this week, with the Clemson game on Saturday regarded as to be taken in course.

Sal Somma Signs Contract

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Sal Somma, whose placement kick gave New York University its 7-to-6 victory over Fordham last year, has signed as fullback and coach with the White Plains Bears, an American professional football association team. Somma and his brother Joe, ex-Brooklyn College halfback, will see action tonight when the Bears open their association schedule against the Trojans at Danbury.

Little Rock Triumphs

ATLANTA, Sept. 30 (AP)—Little Rock's Travelers, 1937 champions of the Southern Association, defeated the third place Atlanta Crackers in the deciding game of their playoff, 5 to 2, yesterday for the right to meet the Fort Worth Texas Leaguers in the Dixie series.

Boston College Getting Ready For Kansas Team

Although not fully satisfied with the inaugural of the highly-touted Boston College eleven in its 26-2 victory over Northeastern, Gil Dobie did not voice actual disappointment at the showing of the Eagles in his post-game résumé Saturday.

The cold statistics reveal that the Eagles, preferring to stick to the hard way of scoring, made 18 first downs, and traveled 259 yards carrying the ball from the line of scrimmage. Although no stress was placed on the aerial attack, the Heightmen tossed 11 for eight completions and a total of 139 yards of progress.

Worth Is Benched

Sticking to his early plans of giving the nod to the experienced players, the "thin man" started nine of the boys who faced Holy Cross last November, plus two varsity substitutes of 1936. However, right on the very first kickoff, Ralph Worth, 60-minute man all last season, was injured and saw the rest of the game from the bench. The giant center may not be ready when the Kansas State Wildcats visit Alumni Field this Saturday.

The general all-round excellence of the B. C. reserves, with the sophomores playing the leading roles, captured the fancy of the coaches. Seeing early in the game that the first team was not clicking in old style, Dobie inserted practically an entire second team, and these lads, battling for first-team berths, really went to town. Ernie Schwotzer and Leo Reardon, guards; Billy Flynn, Henry Woronicz and Dick Harrison at the wing posts, scintillated, while the backfield of Walter Bryan, Ira Jivelekian, Vito Ananis and Charley McCarthy showed much finesse. Lou Kidhardt, sophomore, and Francis Connelly, a junior, showed capabilities when inserted as tackles.

First Trip to Boston

All in all the Eagles showed they are much further advanced at this point that they were last year, and will be ready after the week of ironing out minor defects, to meet the visitors from Kansas, who will be making their season's debut and initial trip to Boston.

Members of the Big Six Conference, the Wildcats are coached by Wes Fry, Iowa '25, who came to Kansas four years ago as an assistant to Lynn Waldorf. He became head coach in 1935. He is aided by Stan Williamson, captain of the national champions, Southern California in 1931.

Howard Cleveland, called "high pockets" by his mates, is the quarterback and star of the team. He weighs only 160, but is 6 feet tall. Elmer Hackney, Bob Briggs, Fred Klemp, Jack Blanke, Ed Klimek are other great backs. In the line the stars are Ray Ellis, end, Tony Krueger, tackle, and Ken Nordstrom, center.

Von Cramm And Budge Advance In Coast Tennis

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 30 (AP)—Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, Germany's tennis ace, found the going difficult yesterday as he defeated Howard Blethen, San Francisco, in the Pacific coast tennis championships.

The German star finally won out, 6—2, 7—9, 6—4, in a heated third-round match.

In the same division, Donald Budge, Oakland, world's singles champion, who may meet Von Cramm in the finals Sunday, advanced through with a 7—5, 6—2 triumph over Ben Nelden, Oakland.

Bobby Riggs and Joe Hunt, Los Angeles, were victims of yesterday's chief upset, losing in the second round of double play to Robert Harmon and Danny Roberts, Berkeley, 6—4, 6—4.

In other third-round matches, Charles Hare and C. M. Jones, both of England, advanced with victories over Marcus Gordon, Berkeley, 6—3, 6—2, and Bernie Coughlan, Los Angeles, 10—8, 4—6, 6—3, respectively.

Sylvia Henrotin, France, won from Helen Drendell, San Francisco, 6—2, 6—1, in a third-round match of the women's singles, while Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., eliminated Gussie Claire, San Francisco, 7—5, 8—6, in a second rounder.

In a second-round mixed doubles event, the English team of Margot Lumb and M. D. Delaford defeated June Hansen, Oakland, and Roland Stringham, Berkeley, 6—2, 6—0.

Anita Lizana of Chile, holder of the United States women's championship, paired with Marieluis Horn, German national title holder, defaulted to Gunvor Lenhart and Janet Silva, both of Oakland, in a scheduled first-round match of the women's doubles.

Lash in Exhibition Race

AUBURN, Ind., Sept 30 (AP)— Don Lash, former Indiana University distance-runner, gave the hometown its first glimpse of his flying heels today since he won national recognition by winning a 4½ mile race between Garrett and Auburn. The race was a feature of the Dekalb county fair. Lash's time for the course was 21m. 38.4s. The race was run on a highway which had been closed to traffic while hundreds of spectators lined the course.

Not to Tour Europe

EDMONTON, Alta., Sept. 30 (CP)—North Battleford Beavers, who lost to Sudbury Tigers in the Allan Cup hockey final last spring, will not tour Europe this season as planned, it is announced by Dr. W. G. Hardy, vice-president of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.

Pacific Coast League Playoff

(Finals)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Diego	2	0	1.000
Portland	0	2	.000

Result Sept. 29
San Diego 3, Portland 1.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

What Will the Giants Do?

Last year when the two New York baseball clubs staged their nickel World Series, the Yankees had all the better of the Giants and took the pennant and title to the field that Ruth built by winning four of the six games played. And now another World Series is just around the corner and the hundreds of thousands of followers of the national game are awaiting the opening game at the Yankee Stadium next Wednesday with the keenest of interest. And much of this interest is based on the question as to just what the Giants will do in this, their second successive battle against Joe McCarthy and his American League champions. That the Yankees are a stronger all-round team this year than last is generally admitted, all of which can hardly furnish much comfort to Manager Bill Terry and his men. The Giants have never been any too successful in these major competitions, as they have won only four of the 11 they have competed in to date; but they and their followers point to the fact that this is another series, and past performances can have nothing to do with deciding the issue of 1937.

Wide World
Cliff Melton

Melton Should Help

Last year the only Giant pitchers who were able to hold the Yankee sluggers enough to give their team victories were Hubbell and Schumacher, and each of them lost as well as won a game. Both of them are performing this year; but Hubbell is not quite as good as in 1936, while Schumacher is just about the same as last year. The key to the pitching situation, so far as the Giants are concerned, however, is to be found in their freshman, left-handed star—Cliff Melton. This young man has won 20 and lost only nine games in the National League race, and if he continues to show that form during the World Series, the Giants will make the series a very interesting one. American League pitchers have found it as difficult to still the bats of Gehrig, Di Maggio and Dickey this year as was the case in 1936, so unless the pitching of Melton is good enough to accomplish that difficult feat to the extent of two victories, the World Series record of the Giants will show just one more defeat when the 1937 event is over. And, incidentally, if Terry picks Melton to start the series, it will be the first time in World Series history that a left-handed freshman has pitched an opening game. It will also be only the second time a freshman pitcher has started, Derringer of the St. Louis Cardinals being the first one, in 1931, when he lost to Grove of the Athletics.

* * *

Hartnett Joins Schalk

When Ray Schalk of the Chicago White Sox, in 1925, set up his remarkable record of catching 100 or more games in 12 different seasons of major-league baseball, he established a mark that promised to remain on the record books for a long time, and, while it is still a record, the brilliant little pepper-box receiver of the White Sox now has to share it with another Chicago catcher—Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs. Chicago has had a lot of fine backstops, but I cannot recall one who could be ranked as high as these two, and, so far as build is concerned, they were indeed far apart. Schalk was 5ft. 9in. in height and weighed only 160 pounds when he was performing for Charley Comiskey, while Hartnett is 6ft. 1in. tall and weighs over 190. And what is still more, these two are two of the brainiest men who ever donned a catcher's mask.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	92	55	.626
Chicago	90	60	.600
Pittsburgh	81	68	.544
St. Louis	80	70	.533
Boston	78	73	.507
Brooklyn	61	87	.412
Philadelphia	60	89	.403
Cincinnati	56	93	.376

Results Sept. 29
New York 4, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 6, New York 5.
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 0.
Pittsburgh 7, St. Louis 5.
Brooklyn at Boston, postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	100	49	.671
Detroit	87	63	.580
Chicago	83	66	.557
Cleveland	80	70	.533
Boston	78	69	.531
Washington	71	77	.480
Philadelphia	58	94	.382
St. Louis	45	104	.302

Results Sept. 29
New York 15, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 3, New York 0.
Cleveland 5, Chicago 4.
Chicago 1, Cleveland 0.
Boston 3, Washington 1.
Boston 7, Washington 4.
St. Louis 7, Detroit 6.

Little World Series Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	1	0	1.000
Newark	0	1	.000

Result Sept. 29
Columbus 5, Newark 4.

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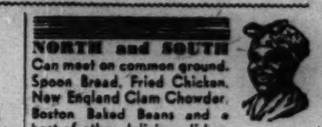

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Market Recovers More Lost Ground In Quiet Dealings

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Stocks extended their climb at the start of today's market with gains of fractions to two or more points, but many inclined to slip in later proceedings.

Gold and copper mining issues were prominent throughout and retained most of their advance. Steels, motors and rails gave ground near the final hour.

Dealings were slower than in yesterday's session, transfers being at the rate of about 1,200,000 shares.

Gold Stocks Advance

Gold stocks, such as Dome, McIntyre, Homestake and Alaska Juneau were given a lift as the yellow metal price moved up in London and gold hoarding abroad was reported on the increase.

In favor the greater part of the session were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Chrysler, Mack Truck, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, International Nickel, Howe Sound, U. S. Smelting, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Atlantic Coast Line, Pullman, Union Pacific, Case, International Harvester, Deere, Oliver, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, American Can, Continental Can, Allied Chemical, Phillips Petroleum, Amerada, Atlantic Refining, Radio, Loew's, Celanese, Crown Cork, Canada Dry and Union Carbide.

Handicaps were encountered by Consolidated Edison, St. Joseph, Lead, National Lead and General Motors.

Bonds Step Up

Corporate bonds, led by rails and selected industrials, stepped upward today with gains running as high as 3 points.

Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950, stamped, were up 3 at one time.

Southern Railway 4s in the carrier group moved up about 2⅜ and Great Northern 4s were up 1¼.

Fractions to a point higher were Nickel Plate 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, St. Paul 5s, Rock Island 4s, Northern Pacific 4s, and Frisco 4½s. Pennsylvania 4½s were a shade lower.

Firmness of the carriers was attributed in part to expectations of an early agreement in wage negotiations.

Ann Arbor 4s, on the sale of two bonds, dropped 12.

Gainers outside the rail group included American & Foreign Power 5s, American Telephone & Telegraph 3½s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, Armour 4s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Goodyear 5s, National Dairy 3⅜s, Shell Union 3½s and Texas Corp. 3½s. Tilting downward were Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, McKesson & Robbins 5½s and U. S. Rubber 5s.

U. S. Governments were 3-32s higher to 2-32s lower.

Among the foreigns Abitibi Power & Paper 5s were up 2⅜ at one time, and Cuba 5½s up 1¼.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Curb stocks, after early strength, lost part of their gains today.

Buoyancy of industrial specialties and mining issues kept the list on the upside after utilities became uneven, and oils sagged.

Aluminum Co. of America was up 2½ at mid-afternoon, and Pittsburgh Plate Glass was 2¼ higher.

Other gainers included American Cyanamid "B," Columbia Oil & Gasoline, McWilliams Dredging and Pan American Airways, new. Higher among mining issues were Lake Shore Mines, Newmont Mining and Wright Hargreaves.

Tilting downward in the oil sector were Creole Petroleum, Pantepec Oil and Sunray Oil.

Higher among utilities were American Light & Traction, Niagara Hudson Power, Northern States Power "A" and United Light & Power "A." Lower were American Gas & Electric, Cities Service, Electric Bond & Share and United Gas.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — Transatlantic stocks were in good demand during today's session although some earlier gains were cancelled due to liquidation.

Paris—Trading was active in the Bourse and prices generally were higher. Suez Canal alone gained more than 800 francs.

Liverpool—Wheat futures advanced sharply on the continued strength of North American and Buenos Aires prices and finished 2¼d to 2½d net higher. Favorable crop reports and lower overseas markets had a depressing effect in the cotton market and futures closed 3 to 5 points lower.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.95⅛	$4.94⅞		$4.2397
Cables	4.95⅛	4.94⅝		4.2397
France—franc	.0343	.0342		‡
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1684		.1696
Swiz'l'd—franc	.2296	.2296		‡
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526		.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4013		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5529	.5525		‡
Sweden—krona	.2552	.2551		.4537
Norway—krone	.2487	.2487		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2210	.2209		.4537
Spain	†	†		.3367
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091		.0226
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887		.3382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0350	.0350		‡
Finland—finn'k	.0220	.0220		.0428
Hungary—pengo	.1976	.1976		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1894	.1894		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0451	.0451		.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233		.0294
	South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2985	.2990		.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0640	.0640		.2025
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0400		.3060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.58591	.58591		1.7510
	Far East			
Japan—yen	.2886	.2880		.3640
India—rupee	.3738	.3735		.6180
Java—florin	.5550	.5545		.6804
Hong Kong—dol	.3106	.3106		‡
Shanghai—dol	.2975	.2975**		*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812	.5812		.5631
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012		.5000
	Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00		1.0931
	Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780		.3440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. **Nominal.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Divds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
66	46	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	62	62	62	+2
69	60	Acme Steel (4)	5	66	62½	66	+2
23½	13½	Adams Exp (.20g)	22	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	—1
28⅝	20½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
36	23	Addressograph (1.60)	4	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
4⅝	1⅝	Advance Rumely	4	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
60¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	12	67⅛	65	65	+1⅛
5¼	1⅝	Air-Way El Ap	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Sep 29
18¾	9½	Alaska Jun (.60a)	84	12¼	10⅝	12¼	+1½
5⅝	1⅝	Alleghany	16	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
56½	13⅝	Allegt pf xw	2	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+2⅛
59⅝	16	Allegt pf 620 ww	14	22½	21	21	—1
66	14⅛	Allegt pf 640 ww	3	20½	20	20	+3
65½	17⅝	Allegt cv pf	1	20	19	20	
45½	24⅝	Allegt 5½ (1.38g)	8	28	26	25½	— ⅝
27⅛	11	Allen Indust (1)	7	13½	12½	13½	+ ⅛
258½	163	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	10	196	194	196	— ½
17⅛	14	Allied Kid (1a)	1	16	16	16	
33½	18½	Allied Mills (2g)	8	19	18½	18½	+ ⅛
21¾	11	Allied Stores (.20a)	85	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
68	64	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	65	65	65	+ ⅛
83½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	34	87	85¼	85¾	— ⅛
39¾	17	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	19	19	19	Sep 29
8⅞	3½	Amal Leather	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
52¼	24	Amal Leather pf (2)	1	34	34	34	Sep 24
114⅞	67½	Amerada (2)	8	74⅝	74¼	74½	+2
101½	72	Am Ag Ch Del (6⅔g)	2	77	77	77	+1
41⅝	17¾	Am Bank Note (⅔g)	4	20	19⅝	19⅝	+1⅛
80¾	42	Am Brake Sh (2g)	5	48	47½	47½	—2½
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	21	101¾	99	99½	+3
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	158½	158	158½	Sep 27
71	58	Am Car & Fdy (⅔g)	10	32	31	31	
104½	80	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	86¼	85½	86¾	+1¼
33¾	22½	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	10	24½	23⅝	23⅞	
150	110	Am Ch & Cable pf (3)	2	150	150	150	Aug 25
112	95½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	98	98½	98⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	9	Am Colortype	2	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
30¼	18½	Am Comi Alcohol	4	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
33⅝	19	Am Crystl Sug (3¼g)	5	21⅛	20¾	20⅝	— ¼
13½	4⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	4	6	6¼	6	
17	8½	Am European	2	9	8½	8½	Sep 25
13¾	4¾	Am & Foreign Pow	23	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
58½	22	Am & For P 6$ pf	4	35⅝	29⅝	35⅝	+ ⅝
68⅞	29½	Am & For P 7$ pf	3	33⅛	33	33	+1
38½	11½	Am & For P 2 pf	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
21	12¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	13	13	13	
11¼	4½	Am Hide & Leather	15	5¼	5	5	
55¾	30¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	31½	31½	31½	Sep 29
52⅝	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	9	40½	40	40½	+ ¾
4¾	2¼	Am Ice	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	20	20	20	Sep 29
17¾	9¾	Am International	11	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
58⅝	23½	Am Locomotive	42	30	28¼	29½	— ¼
126	81	Am Locomotive pf	3	85	83	83	—2
29⅝	14½	Am M & Pdry (¾g)	4	16	15¼	16	+ ¾
13⅝	5¼	Am M & Met (.60)	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 30
63¾	38¼	Am Metal (¾g)	17	38	37½	37½	— ½
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	108	108	108	Sep 24
16½	6¾	Am Power & Light	38	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
87⅛	45½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	12	51	50¼	50⅝	+ ¾
72½	39	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	15	45¼	45	45¼	+ ½
29½	13½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	69	15⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ¾
45¼	28	Am Roll Mill (2)	43	32	31¼	31⅝	+ ¼
101⅝	86	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	9	91¼	90	91	+2
36	22¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	6	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
29	17½	Am Seating (¼g)	3	20	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
105¾	67½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	52	70½	68¾	68⅝	— ⅛
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	138½	138½	138½	Sep 28
67½	50	Am Snuff (3a)	3	51	50½	50½	Sep 29
73¼	32	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	26	38½	37	37¾	
26½	12	Am Stores (1½g)	5	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
56⅞	36¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	5	36⅝	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	121	121	121	Sep 11
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	21	20½	21	+ ¼
187	156½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	163¾	163	163	— ⅛
99	70¼	Am Tobacco (5)	4	77	76	77	+2½
99⅛	70¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	16	78½	77¾	78½	+1¼
150¼	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	137½	137½	137½	Sep 29
20½	8½	Am Type Founders	7	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
29½	13¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	32	14⅞	14	14	— ⅛
107	85	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	85	85	85	Sep 29
14⅜	6¾	Am Woolen	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
79	44¼	Am Woolen pf (3¾)	5	50	49	50	+3
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	37	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	2	46	46	46	Sep 25
69½	36¼	Anaconda (1¾g)	311	39⅜	37¾	38	+ ⅜
97	51	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	53	53	53	Sep 29
24¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	8	20½	20	20	
37½	12	Andes Copper	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	—1¼
10¼	4	A P W Paper	1	4½	4¼	4¼	Sep 27
48	38	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	2	39½	39	39½	+1½
111	104	Armour Del pf (7)	2	105	104¾	105	Sep 22
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	25	9⅜	9	9	
99¾	74	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	77	76¾	77	+2
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
70½	45¼	Armstrong Ck (1⅓g)	15	49	47⅞	47⅞	—1⅜
11¾	5¾	Arnold Const (⅞g)	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
17⅜	5⅞	Artloom	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
24¾	10¼	Assd Dry Goods	10	13¼	11⅜	12⅝	— ¼
101	82½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	82½	82½	82½	Sep 24
125	107	Assd D G 2pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	43½	Associates Invest (3)	2	43½	43½	43½	Sep 27
94¾	54½	Atch T & S F (2g)	42	60	57½	58	— ½
104	87½	Atchison pf (5)	3	91	90	91	+2
55½	31½	Atl Coast Line	11	37	36	37	+1
29	8½	Atl Gulf & W In	2	8¾	8½	8½	Sep 29
44	13¼	Atl G & W In pf	4	15¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¾
37	22½	Atl Refining (1)	39	25	24½	24⅝	+ ⅝
116½	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	6	102	101¾	101¾	Sep 29
18½	12½	Atlas Corp (.80)	*18	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
52⅝	46½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	47½	47½	47½	+1
94	56	Atlas Powder (2½g)	2	58	58	58	Sep 28
18¼	6¾	Atlas Tack (½g)	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
36¾	12	Auburn Auto	3	13¾	13	13½	— ⅛
9½	2	Austin Nichols	3	4⅛	4	4	
9¼	3⅞	Aviation Corp	8	4⅝	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
		—B—					
23¾	10⅞	Baldwin Loco ct	47	12⅞	12	12	— ½
40½	15⅝	Balt & Ohio	39	18	17⅛	17½	— ⅝
47¾	20⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	6	22	21	21¼	— ⅛
45	35	Bang & Aroos (2½)	2	34¾	34½	34½	— ⅛
43⅜	17⅝	Barber Co (¾g)	16	20⅞	20	20	— ¾
32	15	Barker Bros	3	18	16½	18	Sep 29
35¼	16⅞	Barnsdall (1)	29	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
20¼	11	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓g)	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	Sep 29
28¾	17	Beatrice Cr (1a)	5	21	20½	20½	— ½
105¾	100	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	107½	107½	107⅝	Sep 20
15¾	9	Belding-Hem (1)	5	10	10	10	+ ⅛
88½	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	14¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	21	15¾	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
23¾	17¾	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	4	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
23¾	4¾	Best & Co (2½g)	2	17½	17	17	Sep 29
105½	65¼	Beth Steel (2½g)	98	71⅞	69½	69½	—1
20	16¼	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
129½	103	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	107	106	107	+3½
69¾	42	Bigelow-San (3g)	2	44	42	43	+1
38	18	Black & Decker (1a)	5	23	22½	22½	— ½
29½	12½	Blaw-Knox (.75g)	11	16½	16⅜	16½	
49¾	21⅜	Boeing Airplane	23	26½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
48½	32	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	1	35	35	35	+ ⅛
25	18	Bond Stores (1.60)	5	18	18	18	Sep 29
28	20⅛	Borden (1.60)	13	21¾	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
50⅝	36¼	Borg-Warner (2)	26	40½	39¾	40¼	— ⅛
15¾	5⅝	Boston & Maine	2	6	6	6	Sep 25
4½	1⅛	Botany C M A	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 29
35⅜	25½	Bower R Bear (2g)	1	28	28	28	+1
23¼	11⅝	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	21	14	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
59⅞	29½	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	16	33¾	33	33¾	+1
53½	36	Briggs & Str (2⅔g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 28
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	35	35	35	Sep 29
8	2	Bklyn & Queens T	4	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
38½	7½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	10½	10½	10½	+1
53	9¾	Bklyn-Man T	28	13¼	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
102¼	32⅛	Bklyn-M T pf (8)	6	41¾	38	41⅜	Sep 29
52¾	24½	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
50	40	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40	40	40	
24½	11¼	Brunswick-Bal (½g)	5	12½	12¼	12½	— ¼
25¼	11¼	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	*8	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
14⅜	5½	Budd Mfg	12	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	6⅜	6¼	6½	— ⅛
45¼	22	Bullard Co (1)	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ¾
65¼	35½	Bulova Watch (4a)	10	43	42½	42⅝	+ ⅜
18⅜	10	Burlington Mills (1)	2	11	11	11	
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	5	26	25⅛	25¾	+ ¾
11¾	3½	Bush Terminal	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Sep 29
39	11	Bush Term 7% deb	3	11½	11½	11½	Sep 27
18¼	10¾	Butler Bros (.60)	4	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ¼
36¼	24½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	26	26	26	
9¼	4	Butte Cop & Zinc	12	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	
33¾	11	Byers Co	4	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
34⅜	19½	Byron Jackson (1g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
		—C—					
48¼	26	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	30¾	30½	30¾	+1½
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	Sep 29
6½	2½	Callahan Z-Ld	20	3½	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
30½	9⅝	Calumet & H (1.10g)	51	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
37⅞	22	Campbell Wy (1)	4	24½	24⅜	24	
38¼	14⅛	Can Dry Ginger Ale	32	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
17½	9	Canadian Pacific	19	9⅝	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
61½	36	Cannon Mills (1½g)	2	40	40	40	+1¾
18¼	8¾	Cap Adm A (⅛g)		9¼	8¾	8¾	Sep 28
35⅜	22	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	2	24	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅝
9½	5	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	12	5⅝	5	5⅜	+ ⅛
191⅜	126	Case (J I)	11	135	133½	134	+1½
100	71	Caterpil Tract (2¾g)	14	79	78½	78¾	— ¼
105¾	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 24
41¼	26⅝	Celanese Corp (2½g)	23	30¼	29⅜	29⅝	
115	105	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	104	104	104	—1
28½	20	Celotex (.80g)	1	21¾	21½	21½	+1⅛
48¾	28	Cent Aguir (1¾a)	2	30⅝	30¼	30½	
12⅜	4	Cent Pdy	12	5	4⅞	5	
41¾	16	Cent RR NJ	2	17	17	17	— ⅛
24¾	7½	Cent Violeta Sug	3	9	8½	8	Sep 28
61¾	6½	Century Rib M (.30g)	2	7¾	7	7¾	Sep 27
86⅝	49	Cerro de Pasco (4)	6	64¼	63¼	63¼	+ ⅝
23⅜	7½	Certain-teed	7	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
63¼	35¼	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	47	47	47	+ ¾
48	10⅜	Checker Cab	2	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	Sep 29
68⅝	38½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	43	43¾	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	2	90½	90¼	90½	— ⅛
90½	49½	Ches Corp (3)	7	55¼	55	55	+ ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi & E Ill	4	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 27
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	8	4¾	4½	4½	+ ⅛
6⅜	2½	Chi & N W	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
19⅛	6¼	Chi & N W pf	3	7¾	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
18¼	5½	Chi Gt West pf	3	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
33	14½	Chi Mail Or (1¼a)	3	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
3¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P	17	1¾	1¼	1½	— ⅛
7¼	2¼	Chi M St P & P pf	10	2⅞	2½	2⅝	
33	15½	Chi Pneu T	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅝
45	30	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	2	36	36	36	+3
2⅜	1⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 29
8¾	2⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	2	3½	3½	3½	
3¼	1⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
27½	10¼	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
23½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	2	16½	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
15⅞	5¼	Childs Co	7	7¼	7	7	
135⅛	87	Chrysler (7g)	149	93⅝	90½	90⅝	—1½

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Divds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21½	14	City Ice & F (2)	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
10⅜	4½	City Stores	3	5⅜	5	5	+ ⅛
48	21¾	Clark Equip (1.50g)	3	34½	33⅝	33⅝	+1⅛
48½	20½	Clev Graph Br (1½g)	1	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
20⅞	16⅛	Cleett Peabody (1)	9	19	18¾	18⅝	— ⅛
170½	122	Coca-Cola (3)	3	130	130	130	
88	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	87	87	87	
25¾	13¼	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	18	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
65¾	35	Coll & Alk (4g)	6	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
61⅞	16½	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	23½	23½	23½	Sep 27
32	27½	Colum Br A (1.50g)	5	28⅛	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
32	27½	Colum Br B (1.50g)	3	28½	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
20⅝	8¾	Colum G&E (.30g)	20	9⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
108	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	7	81½	80	80	—1
20½	19⅝	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	1	21¾	21	21	
44⅛	27⅞	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	28½	28⅛	28½	Sep 29
138⅝	90	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	100	100	100	+3
69¼	47⅛	Coml Credit (4a)	13	53	52	52	— ⅛
114	90	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	90	90	90	Sep 29
80¼	47⅛	Coml Invest Tr (4)	36	55½	54¼	54¼	
120	99	Coml I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 27
21¼	10	Coml Solv (.60)	26	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Comwlth & Sou	89	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
75⅝	41	Comwlth & So pf (3)	13	45	43½	43½	— ⅛
19⅛	7⅝	Conde Nast	2	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
45½	27	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	21	30	29¾	30¾	+ ⅛
19¼	12	Congress Cigar	1	11	11	11	Sep 29
23¾	13¾	Consol Aircraft	13	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅛
18⅝	8¼	Consol Cigar	2	9	9⅛	9	Sep 28
49⅞	30¼	Consol Edison (1½g)	51	31½	30¾	30⅞	— ⅛
108	89⅛	Consol Edison pf (5)	*9	99⅛	99	99⅛	
5⅜	2	Consol Film	6	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	
18⅝	8	Consol Film pf	3	9	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
13½	6	Consol Laundries	8	7⅞	7	7	— ⅛
17⅞	11⅛	Consol Oil (.80a)	78	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
108⅞	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 23
69⅛	50	Cont Can (3)	27	54¾	53¼	53	+ ⅛
28⅜	10⅝	Cont Dia Fib (1½g)	1	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
43¾	30½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	33½	31¾	33½	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Cont Motor	8	2	1⅞	1⅞	
49	36	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	38

Business and Industry

Southern Congressmen to Ask More Help for Cotton Growers

Commerce and Finance

Businessmen Aid Southwest Wheat Raisers Buy Seed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DODGE CITY, Kan.—Businessmen in the Southwest have come to the aid of wheat farmers who cannot obtain federal loans for seed, either because they have borrowed to the limit on previous crops or because the seed bed will not meet Government requirement of having at least 24 inches of moisture. Federal loan agencies have emphasized that no money will be advanced for seed wheat unless the client can show this amount of moisture. This stipulation is based on studies of the Federal Department of Agriculture that seed planted in drier soil will not mature sufficient crop to pay for the seed and labor cost.

This rule is enforced so rigidly that many farmers faced no wheat planting this season unless private aid was forthcoming.

Farmers, while agreeing in part with the Government seed-bed rule, say that conditions during the winter frequently disprove this test. Seed planted in a dry seed bed has been known to make a heavy yield after a winter of frequent snow topped off with a wet spring.

Private Capital to Rescue

When farmers presented their plight to chambers of commerce the Southwest Agricultural Association and other groups of businessmen in the hard wheat area, which extends from Amarillo, Texas, to the Nebraska boundary, private capital was forthcoming. Businessmen put up the money for seed wheat for a third or fourth of the crop. They risk their money against the weather and the deal will mean a fair profit on a normal wheat yield unless the market for wheat drops far below a dollar.

This co-operation in the 1938 wheat crop has its basis in the belief that wars and rumors of wars may carry the 1938 crop to a better price than prevailed in 1937.

Break With Washington

Another factor to be considered is that the Southwest is not convinced that wheat production should be regulated. This cash crop transformed the Southwest from a cattle range into a region of paved highways and populous cities. Many businessmen owe their financial independence to the business created by profitable wheat crops. Most of them own wheat acreages. Wheat farming is no theoretical experiment with them. They understand the conditions which can spell the difference between a big crop and a failure.

Break With Paternalism

This private subsidizing of the wheat crop for 1938 carries another implication. If the business interests in the area co-operate with agriculture, the influence of Washington in the high plains' chief industry will wane. It is almost as much as to say that this wheat area will run its wheat business to suit itself no matter how sharply the plan clashes with the control measures advocated by the farm brains in Washington.

Southern Council Deprecates Labor Acts' Provisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Resolutions condemning the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Black-Connery labor standards bill, have been adopted by boards of directors of the Southern States Industrial Council meeting here.

"The Wagner . . . Act undoubtedly has demonstrated itself to be not only one-sided in its provisions, but unworkable in its present form," the resolution declared. "It has written into law the right of workers to bargain collectively with their employers; yet it fails to impose upon those who have such rights, the responsibility for exercising them intelligently and justly."

The Black bill resolution expressed belief that the bill as proposed at the recent session of Congress "is not only unconstitutional, but is an unwarranted usurpation by the federal Government of individual as well as states' rights, and that it would disastrously upset the economic balance between the different sections and communities of our nation."

"We believe further," the resolution continued, "that it is economically unsound and if enacted into law would throttle industry not only in the South, but would adversely affect it throughout the nation, thereby preventing further industrial development." The board declared its "unalterable opposition" to such regulation.

Advertising Men Hear Cheerful Babson Views

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J. — The Newark Advertising Club heard Arthur C. Babson of Babson's Statistical Organization, Inc., declare that prosperity may be expected to continue in the United States for the next 18 months and that the present stock market outlook is optimistic.

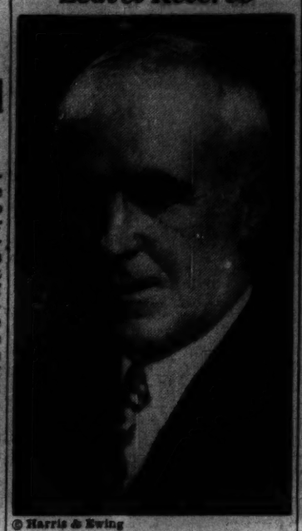
Expressing uneasiness over government spending, Mr. Babson said that 'the government inflation through credit has resulted in a 60-cent dollar, and although a period of prosperity has been reached the government is going deeper into debt. In 1916 the per capita debt of the nation was $12. Today it is $247."

He advised that the principal need of the country is "a return to the old-fashioned American virtues of honesty, industry, courage, thrift and initiative," practice of which "will solve all current problems of the nation."

American Rolling Mills

NEW YORK (AP)—American Rolling Mills will spend approximately $2,000,000 for improvements to its Butler, Penna., plants, Chairman G. M. Verity announced.

Leaves Reserve



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Joseph A. Broderick

Former Member of Board of Governors of Federal Reserve System, Now Resigned to Accept Presidency of East River Savings Bank of New York

Jos. A. Broderick Made President Of New York Bank

NEW YORK (AP)—Joseph A. Broderick, former New York State Superintendent of Banks, has been elected president of the East River Savings Bank today, succeeding Darwin W. James, who served 15 years as president of the institution before his demise.

Mr. Broderick was appointed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, then Governor, as superintendent of banks in 1929, serving throughout the banking crisis, and retiring at the end of 1934. In February, 1936, Mr. Roosevelt appointed him a member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System for a 14-year term which he resigned to accept the presidency of the savings bank.

Prior to his service with the State of New York, Mr. Broderick was chief examiner and later secretary to the board of the Federal Reserve System, retiring in 1919 to become vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, in New York.

Livestock Men Lay High Meat Prices To Reduced Supplies

CHICAGO (AP)—High meat prices—in recent weeks—the highest in seven years or more for some cuts—were attributed by livestock men to reduced supplies, particularly of hogs and well finished grain fattened steers.

Hog prices have been declining rather rapidly the past few days and are now around $1.50 per hundredweight below the season's peak level reached in August. Steers, however, have been advancing and choice grain cattle have been selling well above $19 per hundredweight, the highest in 18 years. It is from these high priced cattle that the choicest steaks delivered to the restaurant trade are cut.

In Chicago wholesale markets top grades of beef loins here advanced four cents a pound in the past two weeks to 52 cents. Prices of best beef loins are now around record levels and compared with a top of 29 cents for beef a year ago. The top price for pork loins has declined during the past fortnight from 31 to 27 cents a pound wholesale. Market authorities attributed this partly to consumer reaction to high prices. Pork loins were 22 cents a pound a year ago.

Domestic Zinc Price Cut ¾ of Cent

NEW YORK (AP)—The price of domestic zinc has been cut ¾ of a cent a pound to 6.50 cents, East St. Louis, following a sharp break in the metal in London.

The reduction abroad made importation profitable and custom smelters in the United States were obliged to cut their price. Trade circles believe that there will be no large demand for tonnage at the lower price due to the fact that no supplies are available and consumer's stocks are said to be ample up to the end of the year.

The American Bureau of Metal Statistics reports stocks of zinc at the end of August of 11,227 tons, compared with 13,561 at the end of the preceding month and 86,046 at the end of August last year.

Domestic shipments in August totaled 50,643 tons against 49,701 in July and 46,013 in August, 1936.

Countries Abroad Consume 5.3 P. C. More Sugar in '37

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Fourteen of the chief European countries, during the first 11 months of the current year, September, 1936, through July, 1937, consumed 7,401,088 long tons, raw sugar value, as contrasted with 7,025,356 tons consumed during the similar period last season, an increase of 375,732 tons, or approximately 5.3 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

Sugar stocks on hand for these countries on Aug. 1, 1937, amounted to 1,900,800 tons, compared with 2,138,400 tons on the corresponding date in 1936, a decrease of 237,600 tons, or approximately 11.1 per cent.

The estimated beet sowings for this season for the 14 principal European countries, according to advices received from F. O. Licht, the European sugar authority, is placed at 3,780,600 acres as compared with 3,447,700 acres last season, an increase of 332,900 acres, or 9.7 per cent. These countries produced last season 5,960,800 long tons of sugar.

U. S. to Be Asked To Give More Aid To Cotton Raisers

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — Plans for a conference of Southern Congressmen with President Roosevelt, with the view to raising farmer returns from cotton and cottonseed, were drawn this week by the Alabama congressional delegation.

Summoned by Senator Bankhead, the delegation drafted specific recommendations to the Government in a program to put more money in the cotton farmer's pockets.

Commends President

On motion of Speaker William B. Bankhead, a resolution was adopted commending the President "for his insistence upon the passage by Congress of effective crop control legislation," and Mr. Roosevelt was assured of "our active support of a bill to accomplish that objective."

Specific suggestions by the delegation for aiding the Southern farmer to offset sharp drops in cotton and cottonseed prices included:

1. That the cotton loan plan provide that any loan may be considered (at the election of the borrower prior to June 30, 1938) a sale of the cotton to the Commodity Credit Corporation at the loan price plus the carrying charges. This action was taken with view to relieving borrowers from anxiety about the trend in the price of cotton and thus put them in position to qualify for the adjustment payments which are made only after sale of the lint.

2. That cotton of 13-16 inch staple be considered as complying with requirements of ⅞ inch cotton and the warehousemen, in guaranteeing classification of lint, shall have no liability as a result of any such difference.

A Stable Cottonseed Price

3. That farmers be generally informed that grading and stapling by warehouses of government loan cotton is purely for the purpose of establishing eligibility for the loan and that all such cotton placed under the loan should be sold on actual grade and staple at the time of sale.

4. That the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and other similar government agencies be importuned to purchase cottonseed oil to the extent of 500,000,000 pounds, if necessary, to increase and stabilize a fair and reasonable level for the price of cottonseed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—Farm officials of nine southern states and the Federal Government opened a two-day conference Thursday to discuss fitting their cotton problems into the Administration's 1938 farm policy.

The sessions will adjourn for an address by Secretary Wallace, who will outline the Administration's aims for a long-term cotton program.

I. W. Duggan, acting southern director of the soil conservation service, said revision and redistribution of base acreage will be undertaken.

New Furniture Business in August 7 P. C. Under Aug. '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Explaining that the furniture industry is continuing "to feel the effects of a predominantly gloomy business sentiment," Siedman & Seidman, accountants, report new business booked by the industry in August as 11 per cent below that of July, and 7 per cent under August, 1936.

The report pointed out that declining orders represent a comparatively new experience in recent furniture history, with gains reported each month from September, 1934, until July of this year. Beginning early in 1937, however, the rate of progress thinned out precipitately and in July for the first time in three years an actual decrease was shown in comparison with the corresponding 1936 month.

Shipments in August were 15 per cent ahead of July and 12 per cent over August, 1936, and the eight months' shipments were nearly 40 per cent over the 1936 period. Plant activity in August was higher than in July, with employment up 2 per cent and pay rolls up 7 per cent from the previous months. Total pay rolls for the eight months were 39 per cent higher than in the 1936 period.

Canadian Contract Awards Up 60 P. C. Over Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Construction contracts awarded for August in the Dominion amounted to $24,830,800, an increase of 15.5 per cent over the $21,485,300 for July and an increase of 60 per cent over the $15,536,100 total for August, 1936, according to figures compiled by McLean Building Reports, Ltd., Toronto.

Contracts awarded for the first eight months of the year in Canada totaled $156,691,900, an increase of 41 per cent over the total of $111,113,100 for the corresponding period in 1936. Contemplated new construction amounted to $304,453,500, as compared with $191,632,500 in 1936.

Quebec led the provinces in August contracts, with a total of $11,730,900, and Ontario followed with $8,248,600. Contracts awarded in Toronto and district amounted to $2,542,600 and on Montreal Island, $1,862,000.

Deere Pays Bonus

WATERLOO, Iowa (AP)—A bonus of 3 to 4 per cent of last year's pay, depending on length of service, will be paid this month to all Deere & Co. employees who have been with the company for 26 weeks prior to October 2, 1937, L. A. Rowland, vice-president and general manager of the John Deere Tractor Company, stated.

Latin-American Debts Seen Not Well Met Except by Argentina

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The ticklish progress and the essentially political difficulties in the way of a satisfactory settlement of the debts owed to American citizens by foreign governments, particularly those of Latin America, are neatly illustrated by the statement of the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, Inc., last week on the Peruvian debt offer. The council refused to recommend acceptance, primarily on the ground that the Peruvian offer is grossly out of line with Peru's capacity to pay.

During the depth of the depression, when the long line of South American defaults was begun, it was understood that these defaults were unavoidable on account of the economic condition of the debtor countries. Their budgets were unbalanced and their foreign trade depressed, so they couldn't raise the money for debt service in the first place and they couldn't squeeze it through the foreign exchange bottleneck in the second.

In the last year, however, these difficulties have for the most part fallen away, and the paltriness of some of the debt offers now outstanding is in strong contrast to actual ability to pay, measured either by budget revenues of the debtor countries or by their foreign trade condition. Prices of the raw materials which South America exports have recovered substantially. World trade has revived in the last year to the point where ocean freight rates have in some cases doubled and tripled.

The South American country with the best debt record, Argentina, has actually had a "hot money" problem; foreign exchange controls have been relaxed or abandoned by some other countries; and for the most part the South American countries are running very favorable trade balances, particularly with the United States.

In an excellent memorandum on "South America as a Field for Investment," issued this summer, Bendix, Luitweiler & Co., of 52 Wall Street, classify the seven debtor countries of South America as follows:

	State of Internal Finances	Foreign Exchange Supply
Argentina	Sound	Over-abundant
Brazil	Obscure	Approaching adequacy
Bolivia	Hopeless	Virtually nil
Chile	Satisfactory	Inadequate
Colombia	Sound	Fair
Peru	Sound	Sufficient
Uruguay	Fair	Sufficient

With the exception of Argentina, whose debt record in recent years is technically all but perfect, and Bolivia, whose ability to pay has at least temporarily been wrecked by its Chaco war, the above list shows an ability to pay considerably above actual willingness. To it might be added Cuba on the score of its total default on about $80,000,000 of Public Works 5½s, on which negotiations have been protracted for a weary time without result.

The statement of the Council on the Peruvian offer indicates the discrepancy. Peru has been in default on its external or dollar debt for six years. Meanwhile the country has recovered so that its budget revenues are substantially above those prior to the default. In the six and a half years of default, the Council points out, Peru's favorable balance of trade with the United States was about $15,500,000 and with the world about $190,000,000; the interest defaulted during this period was $32,000,000; and now the Peruvian government is offering $500,000. "Under the foregoing conditions," says the Council, the present proposal . . . cannot be considered . . . consistent with Peru's resources and exchange position."

Of Peru, Bendix, Luitweiler say in their brochure, "(its) economic resources are large in relation to its foreign debt . . . a rapidly growing country . . . the only South American country which has had no lasting foreign exchange difficulties. In fact, the Peruvian authorities had some difficulties earlier in the year in keeping down the value of the currency. Last year's export surplus was . . . the third largest in the history of Peru. The total foreign trade exceeded all previous records. . . ."

Colombia's debt default has been almost as political as that of Peru. Its exports have doubled since the depression, and it consistently sells more to the United States than it buys, its chief exports being coffee and bananas. Its ordinary budget has been covered by revenues for some time. Nevertheless nothing has yet been offered on its defaulted $150,000,000 or so of dollar obligations.

Chile has a slightly better record. It offered last year a small fraction of the contracted debt service, on condition that bondholders surrender their general claim on the government and accept a special and essentially speculative claim on certain revenues from the export of copper and nitrates. Acceptance of this offer was not recommended by the Council, for essentially the same reasons as in the case of Peru, though the British Council of Foreign Bondholders recommended its acceptance.

Uruguay offered last June to increase its payments on its debt, after negotiations with the Foreign Bondholders' Protective Council, and its financial reputation in the Street is now considerably higher than that of the above-mentioned countries. It has been paying 3½ per cent on its 5's, 6's, and 8's since 1932. A slight increase to an average of 4 per cent is now offered, which is fairly near what people here estimate to be Uruguay's ability to pay.

Better Brazil Terms?

Brazil was the first of the defaulting countries to agree to some payment. The so-called Aranha agreement went into effect in 1934 and expires next March. Discussions looking to its renewal are to begin this month, and it is confidently expected, in view of the considerable improvement in the Brazilian economic position in the last three years, that somewhat better terms will be offered. Brazil is still trying to market its coffee under a control system and is burning 60 per cent of the current year's crop. On the other hand, its cotton output has grown rapidly in recent years, in part due to the restriction program in the cotton-growing states of the United States.

In the case of Argentina, there is no question of either willingness or ability to pay. The excellent credit record has made possible substantial refunding in this country last winter, and Argentina has even gone so far as to pay off some of its dollar debt here by means of internal borrowing at home. In contrast to the United States, Argentina has actually decreased its national debt below the level of the late 1920's.

South American bonds, except for the Argentines, are still speculative footballs, and have suffered in common with all low-grade obligations in the recent market decline. Their prices at present are approximately as follows:

	Year's High	Year's Low	Cur'nt Price
Argentine 4's, 1972	95¼	90⅞	93⅛
Brazil 8's, 1941	59⅞	42¾	43½
Chile 6s, 1961	25	17⅝	17⅝
Colombia 6's, 1061	38	24	24⅜
Peru 6's, 1960	26	14	14¼
Uruguay 8's, 1946	72	63⅞	64½

Am. Smelting Nets $3.38 in Half Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American Smelting & Refining Company and subsidiaries, reporting earnings for the first six months of this year, show a net income of $9,624,997, compared with $7,807,528 in the first six months of 1936. This is after expenses, corporate, income, excess-profits and estimated undistributed-profits taxes and all other charges.

Net income for the 1937 period is equivalent to $3.38 a share on the common stock, after allowing for the first half year's dividend requirements for the two classes of preferred stock. The common stock outstanding in 1936 was 1,829,940 shares. If the present 2,829,940 shares had been outstanding in 1936, the rate per share for the first six months of that year would have been $2.51 instead of $3.01 a share as reported on the common shares outstanding a year earlier.

More Cash in Sight For Nat. Bondholders Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—National Bondholders Corporation, which has acquired and is liquidating the real estate securing obligations issued by 20 mortgage companies and guaranteed by National Surety Company, announces that the holders of the corporation's participation certificates will receive immediate additional distributions of cash.

The corporation has authorized a total of $1,658,844 payable to holders of record Sept. 30, 1937. The distributions on specific series range from four per cent to 15 per cent and will be received by about 15,000 certificate holders. Approximately $15,000,000 principal amount of certificates are held by investors in the New York City metropolitan area.

Ohio Edison Bonds Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—An $8,500,000 issue of Ohio Edison Co. first mortgage 30-year 4 per cent bonds are being publicly offered at 100½ per cent and accrued interest, by a syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co.

Gasoline Stocks Off Despite Output Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Gasoline stocks declined last week despite a slight increase in refinery operations. Crude oil production decreased a little, runs to refineries were up, and gas and fuel oil inventories continued to climb i anticipation of the fall and winter demand.

Crude oil production during the week ended Sept. 25, according to American Petroleum Institute, declined 4900 barrels to 3,666,300 barrels daily, which is 157,000 barrels above the Bureau of Mines estimated daily demand for September.

Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline continued their decline with a drop of 437,000 barrels to 65,620,000 barrels.

Domestic Washing Machine Sales Increase Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Buying of household washing machines is sharply increasing in the upper price levels, according to Joseph R. Bohnen, executive secretary of the American Washing Machine Manufacturers' Association.

Washers retailing at $70 or more showed 36.3 per cent increase in the first eight months of this year, compared to the same period in 1936. They totaled 514,822 as against 377,600, or 41.3 per cent of all factory deliveries this year as compared to 31.3 per cent of the shipments in the same eight months of 1936.

The 1937 total thus far, 1,245,520, nevertheless is ahead of the 1,204,227 figure hit in the same months of 1936, when purchasing broke all records.

Ironers continue their advance, totaling 128,589 for the eight months, or 6.67 per cent ahead of 1936.

Argentine Imports Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Argentine imports during the first eight 1937 months totaled 962,725,000 pesos ($320,900,000) an increase of 32.6 per cent over the like 1936 period, the Argentine Information Bureau announced. Imports from the United States comprised 16.4 per cent of the total this year, contrasted with 14.5 per cent a year ago.

Argentina Plans To Recall Gold Now in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Flushed by export prosperity, the Argentine Government has decided to recall its £13,000,000 of gold deposited in the Bank of England. The decree stating it is convenient to national interests to bring the gold home has been signed.

Although there are many unofficial explanations of the decree, foreign traders as well as bankers regard it as a significant of the great improvement in Argentine's exchange position. The British interpretation was that Argentina, having discovered that her total foreign resources exceeded her trade requirements, decided it was better to keep the gold at home. Bond and business investors also hoped the decree presaged restoration of normal sterling remittances.

It is believed that the withdrawal has also been silently welcomed by the Bank of England. Foreign bullion deposits are considered "unhealthy" as far as the holding bank is concerned, because they can be withdrawn on demand. Such demand, given certain circumstances, can cause fear and monetary instability.

May Revalue the Peso

In Argentina, however, it is not considered that the Bank of England is being especially accommodated. The "man in the street" thinks that the Government, through the central bank, will "take its profit" on the gold by revaluation.

The £13,000,000 is entered at only 200 million pesos in Argentine national accounts, so that it may be "convenient," to quote the official term, to revalue this on the basis of the present reduced quotation of the peso unit. The local gold in the Caja de Conversion was revalued when the peso was allowed to slide.

Revaluation would entail conversion of 200 million pesos from the old rate of 11.45 to 25 pesos to the gold pound, which would provide a substantial profit. This could be invested in a large public works program, to help domestic trade. Some kind of profit is necessary anyway to cover the high freight and insurance charges involved in repatriation.

Simultaneous with this transfer decree is the announcement that the Federal Government's policy of repatriating dollar loan obligations has spread to the Buenos Aires municipality. The city council has abandoned its original intention of floating a $13,500,000 conversion loan to save interest, and now intends to redeem its entire dollar indebtedness, $11,737,000, by the issue of an internal 4½ per cent peso loan.

Saving Loan Interest

The Federal Treasury has undertaken the supply of all the dollar exchange required for the operation, and the municipality will not issue any further internal loan this year without consulting the finance ministry. Repayment of the dollar obligations with the internal loan funds will mean an annual saving of 1,000,000 pesos. The only outstanding foreign obligation of the city will be sterling loans totaling £2,000,000.

Steps were recently taken by the National Government in protection of Spanish bondholders' rights. In reply to the Spanish decree that all unclaimed peseta payments would be transferred after two months to the Banco de España, Argentina decided to pay in future through the central bank in Buenos Aires.

There are two sets of bonds affected. There was the 1927 loan of 100 million pesetas to facilitate Argentine purchases of armaments of which more than 80 per cent is outstanding. There are also in circulation approximately 10 million pesetas on frozen exchange bonds of a total of 15¼ millions issued in 1935. The Spanish Government authorized both loans.

N. American Rayon Share Earnings Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — North American Rayon Corporation earned $2,509,318, after providing for depreciation and all taxes except federal surtax on undistributed profits, for 36 weeks ended Sept. 5, last, according to the report just issued.

After allowing for dividend requirements on the prior preferred stock, net earnings were equal to $4.65 each on the 512,374 outstanding shares of combined Class A and B stock. Net earnings in the corresponding period of 1936 amounted to $1,258,732, or $2.22 each on the same number of combined Class A and B shares.

Baldwin Locomotive May Raise Borrowing Capacity

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Baldwin Locomotive Works recently reorganized under the Federal Bankruptcy Act was granted permission by Federal Judge Oliver B. Dickinson to increase its borrowing capacity from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 to meet overhead costs of increased production.

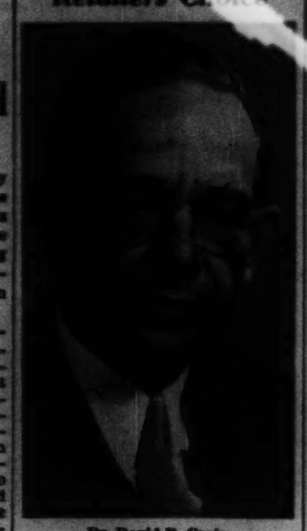
The borrowing capacity since December 24, 1936, was limited by court order to $3,000,000 at any one time. The company petition to Judge Dickinson said it needed additional working capital to fill orders on hand.

The financing will be done by the Philadelphia National Bank and several other banks associated with it. As collateral security the banks will be given 122,900 shares of Midvale Company stock and a maximum of $6,000,000 of Baldwin general mortgage bonds.

Window Glass Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Window glass production in August amounted to 1,351,948 boxes of 50 square feet each, 83.4 per cent of the industry's capacity, compared with 1,320,406 or 81.3 per cent in July, according to the Window Glass Manufacturers' Association.

Retailers' Choice



Dr. David R. Craig

Elected President of American Retail Federation, After Having Been the Organization's Director of Research. He Succeeds Col. C. O. Sherrill, Who Resigned to Resume His Former Position as City Manager of Cincinnati. Dr. Craig is a Native of Boston. He Graduated From Amherst and Later Acquired His Degrees as Doctor of Economics at Columbia. The Federation Represents About 130,000 Stores Throughout the United States

Roper May Break Official Silence On Stock Market Drop

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Roper hinted that he soon may break the silence maintained by federal officials concerning the recent break in stock market prices.

He announced at his press conference that he would survey the business situation to determine whether and substantial change has occurred in the rate of industrial production.

Mr. Roper said he would report on the survey next week, and might at the same time comment on the relationship between the stock market declines and business activity generally.

In the past, Mr. Roper has said that stock market declines have little influence on business and industry unless they become so severe and prolonged as to sap confidence generally.

He reported that retail trade reports to the Commerce Department indicated an upward trend in recent weeks. This, he said, was a favorable sign.

Oil Conservation In U. S. Asked By Gasoline Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Conservation of oil in this country is asked by members of the National Association of Petroleum Retailers meeting here for the group's fifth annual convention. With one field out of more than 300 in Texas able to yield enough oil products in one hour to supply the entire United States for three days, oil producers need to use some conservation sense, they believe.

"Wasting of the petroleum supply means in fifteen years, maybe less, the United States will have to pay prices as high as in European countries for a gallon of gasoline," declared Fred L. Brewer of La Grange, Ill., vice-president of the association.

"Throughout this country," he said, "we have an average price now of 14.9 cents a gallon. In Germany it is more than 50 cents, in Italy more than 40 cents, in England more than 30 cents. The Connolly 'Hot Oil' Act has helped a lot by forbidding the export to other states of oil produced in excess of state regulations."

Cotton Exchange Names F. J. Knell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York Cotton Exchange Board of Managers has elected Frank J. Knell a vice-president and J. Lawrence Watkins Jr. has been elected to the board of managers to fill the vacancies caused by the demise of Alpheus C. Beane.

Mr. Knell has been a member of the Exchange since 1924. For eight years he has been a member of the board of managers and for four years secretary of the Exchange. Mr. Watkins has been a member of the Exchange since 1909 and he was a member of the board of managers from 1925 to 1929.

N. Y. Steam Stock Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Edison Co. of New York announced holders of more than two thirds of the outstanding preferred shares of New York Steam Corp. have accepted the plan of exchange for the parent company's preferred stock, thus making the plan effective as of Sept. 25.

Chain Store Tax Aggression Found To Be Diminishing

NEW YORK—Less unenlightened aggression toward chain methods of distribution is seen by Standard Statistics Company in the fewer discriminatory taxes passed by various state legislatures this year. Standard also declares it as its opinion that increased cessation of attacks against the chains will occur when the public awakens to the fact that higher taxes subsequently show up in consumer prices.

"Either regular or special state legislative sessions were held in 45 states this year," continues the survey. "Next year, however, no more than a handful of state legislatures will convene, unless numerous special sessions should be called. Thus, there is unlikely to be much in the way of important state legislation in 1938.

"Although a total of 23 states which had never enacted anti-chain taxes again rejected such proposals in 1937, there were five states that placed chain store tax laws on their books.

Georgia Independents Hit

"A law was passed in Georgia which called for a graduated license tax on chain stores. The tax ranges up to $300 a store on outlets in a group of 40 or more. Although voluntary chains (groups of independents) were largely instrumental in obtaining enactment of the measure, the tax commissioner of the State has ruled that they, too, are covered by the law. This peculiar twist, while leaving the burden on the regular chains, has offset the competitive disadvantage that otherwise would have developed.

"The first chain store tax in Pennsylvania was passed, and it is steep. A levy of $500 is assessed on each store over 500 in a chain, although lesser taxes are placed on chains with a smaller number of outlets. Thirty of the larger chains are contesting the law, and have obtained an injunction, temporarily restraining collection of the tax. Certain provisions of the State Constitution indicated that the statute may be invalid, and the chains are optimistic over their prospects for obtaining relief from the courts.

Other States Act

"A peculiar law was enacted in Tennessee, providing for a tax of $3 per 100 square feet of selling space in a store. The act is aimed at "super-stores," as well as the chains. The penalty is regarded as generally light, however, and the law has not been attacked.

"A measure was passed in South Dakota, replacing the invalidated 1935 chain store tax. The new law has been designed to withstand legal assault.

"In Minnesota, the graduate tax on gross sales was threatened with invalidation, in view of the Supreme Court decision on a similar Kentucky law, and it was replaced by a new graduated license tax."

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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40 BROAD ST. BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON
Massachusetts Investors Trust
Established 1924
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Listed as legal for Massachusetts Savings Banks
Massachusetts Income Tax up to 6% Refunded to individual holders
The Marion-Reserve Power Co.
First Mortgage 4½% Bonds
Due April 1, 1952
Yielding about 4.40%
Offering made only by prospectus, obtainable from the undersigned.
Coffin & Burr
Incorporated
BOSTON PORTLAND NEW YORK HARTFORD

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Department Store Inventories Rise 16 P. C. in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Stocks of merchandise on hand in department stores at the end of August continued to show substantial increases over last year, rising 16.3 per cent above August 1936, according to a report issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York covering large stores in the Second Federal Reserve District. However, the report stated, last month's stocks were smaller in value than in any of the preceding six months.

Out of a total of 54 departments, 57 showed increases in inventories over a year ago while seven declined. The largest gain was shown in stocks of men's hats and caps, which were 136.9 per cent above 1936. Second in percentage increase were inventories of women's and misses' sports wear, including sweaters and knit apparel.

August sales for the department stores increased 5.3 per cent over the 1936 month, the bank reported. In a comparison of sales by departments, it was shown that 51 increased, with the highest gain of 61.2 per cent recorded for the umbrella and parasol department.

Percentage changes in sales and inventories for August for leading departments compared with the corresponding month of last year are shown in the following table:

Department	Sales	Stocks
Woolen dress goods	— 2.7	+ 0.4
Cotton wash goods	+ 9.6	+ 18.1
Domestics, sheetings, etc	+ 7.8	+ 19.8
Blankets and comfortables	—10.3	+ 33.3
Notions	+21.7	+ 10.0
Silverware	+ 2.2	+ 17.1
Books, etc.	+ 2.6	+ 13.6
Millinery	+ 9.4	— 2.7
Gloves (women's and children's)	+ 9.3	+ 31.9
Hosiery (women's and children's)	+ 7.6	+ 24.8
Negligees	+13.4	+ 9.8
Infants' wear	+ 5.0	+ 23.0
Women's shoes	+ 9.4	+ 23.4
Children's shoes	+13.2	+ 15.3
Women's coats and suits	+ 6.6	+ 10.7
Women's dresses	+10.4	+ 10.7
Women's sports wear	+ 7.3	+ 58.5
Men's clothing	+ 7.7	+ 31.0
Men's furnishings	+ 4.2	+ 36.9
Men's hats and caps	+31.7	+136.9
Boys' wear	+ 3.8	+ 35.1
Furniture	+ 3.3	+ 39.3
Domestic floor coverings	+ 8.9	+ 23.3
China and glassware	+13.2	+ 0.9
Electrical appliances	—11.0	+ 24.0
House furnishings	+12.8	+ 1.8
Radios	+ .55	+ 33.0
Sporting goods	+36.1	+ 25.4
Wines and liquors	— 2.2	+ 22.3

Chain store sales in August were 1.6 per cent lower than last year, the report stated, the first decline to be reported in total sales since last April. Sales of the 10-cent and variety chains and the shoe-store systems compared less favorably with those of a year ago than in several months, and grocery and candy chains continued to report a smaller volume of sales than a year previous.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	15.06	16.02
Affiliated F Inc	6.93	7.63
Amerex Hold	20.50	22.00
Am Business Shrs	.93	1.03
Am Gen Equip Inc	.83	.93
Am Ins Stocks	4.75	5.25
British Type Inv	.32	.47
Broad St Inv	28.43	30.41
Bullock Fund	16.75	18.50
Can Inv Fund	3.95	4.35
Century Shrs Tr	22.34	24.02
Chain St Inv Corp	.875	1.375
Chain St Investor	20.30	21.59
Dividend Shrs	1.56	1.71
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	19.27	20.91
Eaton & Howard Fd B	12.49	13.55
Equity Corp $3 pf	32.00	35.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	22.80	24.55
Fund Investors Inc	19.36	20.53
Gen Capital	35.68	38.37
Gen Investors Tr	6.71	6.98
Incorp Investors	20.34	21.89
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	38.75	38.75
Maryland Fund	7.68	8.41
Mass Invest Tr	23.40	24.83
Mutual Invest	13.38	14.63
Nation Wide Voting	1.61	1.77
New England Fund	15.43	16.60
Northern Secur	65.00	73.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	13.00	15.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.65	.71
Quarterly Income Inc	14.74	16.15
Railway & Light Sec	13.00	15.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	100.00	103.50
Repub Invest Fund	.75	.85
Selected Am Shrs	17.00	20.00
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	17.52	18.44
Stand Util Inde	.64	.69
State Street Invest	101.00	105.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.76	.84
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.21	1.32
US El Lt & P Voting	.88	.96
Wellington Fund	15.38	16.90
World Investment Tr	6.87	7.43
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.25	7.125
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	3.13	--
Cumulative Tr Sh	5.41	--
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.96	--
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.94	--
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.72	--
Diversified Tr C	4.25	--
Diversified Tr D	6.60	7.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.35	4.85
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.48	6.13
Fundamental Sec	4.04	4.14
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	55.75	--
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.44	--
Nor Am Tr Sh 1935	3.01	--
Nor Am Tr Sh 1936	2.95	--
Nor Am Tr Sh 1938	2.75	--
Repres Tr Shrs	11.39	11.80
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	2.39	--
Super of Am Tr C	6.82	--
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.50	15.00
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.22	2.32
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	7.25	8.25
Boston Corp	17.00	18.75
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	2.125	3.125
Keystone Custodian Funds		

Ser	Liq. value	Sales price	Ser	Liq. value	Sales price
	Bonds		K-2	14.44	15.80
	Stocks			Common	
B-1	32.23	35.18	K-1	25.17	26.30
B-2	26.55	28.98	S-1	20.60	22.55
B-3	17.24	18.90	S-2	16.64	18.23
B-4	9.52	10.49	S-3	8.25	9.14
	Preferred Stocks		S-4		
K-1	19.40	21.17			

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	20	22
do 6% pf	108	113
do 7% pf	128	133
Brock G & L	4¾	6¾
Central Me Powr 6% pf	74	78
do 7% pf	83	87
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6% pf	98	102
Conn Lt & Powr	42	45
Conn Powr	35	37
East Util Assoc	5¼	6¼
do convert	13½	15½
Fall Riv G Wks	41	45
Fitchburg G & El	77	81
Green Mt Powr pf	53	56
Hartford Elec	35	38
Haverhill Elec	10	13
Haverhill Gas	250	41
Holyoke Wat Power	38	41
Lawrence G & E	50	54
Lowell Elec	80	85
Lynn Gas & Elec	21¼	23¼
Mass Powr & Lt pf	28	30¼
Mass Util Assoc pf	29	32
N E G & El 5½% pf	39	42
N E Powr Assoc	90	70
do 6% pf	3	4
N E Pub Serv	44	48
N E Pub Serv 7% pr ln	41	44
do 6% pr ln	18	21
do 7% pf	37	40
No Bos Lt Prop	38	42
do pf	60	65
Providence Gas	9¾	10¼
Pub Serv of N H 6% pf	102	105
do $5 pf	93	96
R I Pub Serv pf	29½	32
Rockland Lt & Pow	6	7
So N E Telephone	155	159
Springfield Gas	9¾	11
Twin States G & E pr pf	101	105
West Mass Cos	28	31

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Dec.	14.60	14.70	14.60	14.60	+ .45
March	13.30	13.45	13.30	13.35	+ .35

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	3:00
10 2¾s '51-'49 June	106.16	106.16	106.16
5 2¾s '51	106.16	106.16	106.16
2 2¾s '51-'47	106.16	106.16	106.16
7 2¾s '48-'43	106.13	106.13	106.13
21 2¾s '48-'44	106.11	106.11	106.11
10 4s '54-'44	111.14	111.14	111.14
4 3¼s '47-'45	109.11	109.11	109.11
2 3¼s '46-'44	104.24	104.23	104.23
21 4¼s '52-'47	118.30	118.30	118.30
50 3¼s '51-'49	109.16	109.16	109.16
13 3¼s '52-'49 Reg	107.27	107.27	107.27
10 3¼s '46-'43	99.30	99.30	99.30
3 3¼s '51-'41	103.23	103.18	103.20
18 3s '55-'51	103.10	103.10	103.10
10 2¾s '60-'55	100.15	100.13	100.13
1 2½s '58-'53	99.16	99.16	99.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-'44	103.11	103.11	103.11

Home Owners' Loan

21 2¾s '49-'39	100.16	100.13	100.16
20 2¼s '44-'34	100.13	100.13	100.13
10 3s '52-'44	102.5	102.5	102.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	3:00
120 Alleghany 5s '50 st	27¼	26	26½
83 Allis Chalm 4s '53	104¾	104¼	104¾
38 Am & For Pow 5s'30	71	70	70
30 AmIGChem 5½s '49	105½	105	105½
10 Am T & T 5½s '43	113½	113½	113½
30 Am T & T 3½s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Am T & T 2¼s '61	100	100	100
23 Anaconda C 4½s '30	103½	103½	103½
19 Ang C Nitra deb '67	30¼	30¼	30½
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	58	58	58
13 Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
10 Arm Del 4s '35	94¼	94	94½
37 AT&SF 4s '95	119¾	119½	119¾
30 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	104¾	103¾	103¾
8 AT&SF cv2¾½s '48	108¾	108½	108½
16 A C Line 1st 4s '52	97½	97	97½
8 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	27¼	26½	27¼
1 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 B&O rfg 5s '95	78	77	78
26 B&O 1st 5s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
13 B&O rfg 5s '95	64½	63¾	64½
7 B&O 5s '95 P	63¼	63	63½
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	63¼	63	63½
5 B&O 4½s '60	86	85½	85½
34 B&O 4s '48	84¾	83¾	84½
5 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	90¾	90¾	90¾
18 B&O 5s SW '50	85	84½	85
3 Bang&Aroo con 4s '31	107	107	107
10 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103¾	103½	103¾
4 Beth Stl 3¾s '65	94½	94½	94½
13 Boston&Me 5s '67	63	62¾	63
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	68	63	65
2 Bos&NY RirL 4s '56	15½	15½	15½
1 Bos&Mailie 5½s '34	13½	13½	13½
1 BotCon M 6½s '34ctf	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	100½	100%	100%
20 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	69	68¾	69
5 Bkly Un E 1st 5s '50	89	88	88
3 Bkly Un G 5s '47	115	115	115
4 Buff&Sp 4½s '57	67¾	66½	67¾
7 Bush Term 5s '55	49	48½	48¾
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	65	64½	64½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113½	113½	113½
10 Can Pac 5s '44	112	112	112
14 Can Pac 5s '54	105	104¾	105
1 Can Pac 5s '60	99½	99½	99½
20 Can Pac 4s perp	90	88¾	89¼
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	114	114	114
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	19	19	19
2 Cen Pac 5s '60	85	85	85
2 Cen Pac 1st g 4s '67	44	44	44
5 Cen Steel 8s '41	117½	117½	117½
5 Certain-td 5½s '48	71¾	71	71¾
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 C & O 4½s '92	118	117½	117¾
1 C & O 4½s '93 D	96¼	96	96
16 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	96	96	96
1 C B & Q 4½s '77	109½	109½	109½
10 C B & Q gen 4s '58	110½	110½	110½
1 C B & Q 5½s Ill '49	106½	106½	106½
27 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	21½	20¾	21½
37 Chic Gt West 4s '59	38¼	37¾	38
24 Chi I&L 6s '66	10½	10	10½
2 Chi I&L 5s '66	10½	10½	10½
2 Chi I&Sou 4s '56	98	98	98
128 CMStP&Pac 5s '75	17¾	16½	17
62 CMStP&P 5s '2000	6	5¾	5¾
1 CM&StP 4½s '89 C	41	41	41
1 CM&StP 4½s '89 E	41	41	41
5 CM&StP gen 4s '89	38¾	38½	38¾
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	32½	32½	32½
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 Chi&NW gn 5s '87	32	32	32
19 Chi&NW ex 4¾s '49	16¾	16½	16¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	17	17	17
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	17	17	17
8 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	13½	13	13
7 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	7¼	7	7¼
31 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	13¾	13½	13¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107	107	107
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62	99½	99	99½
1 Childs Co 5s '43	71½	71½	71½
20 Cinn Gas&El 3½s '56	100½	100½	100½
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104	104	104
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	84½	84½	84½
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 Colo&So 4½s '80	57½	56½	57½
4 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	96	95½	96
9 Colmbia G 5s 1961	93¼	92½	93¼
5 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Con Coal Del 5s '60	63¾	63¾	63¾
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 ConGasNY 4½s '51	105¾	105½	105½
9 Con Oil 3½s '51	99½	99¾	99½
23 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103½	103¾	103¾
3 Consum Pow 4½s '68	100	99¾	99¾
3 Container 5s '43	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Cuba N Rr 5½s '42	40½	40¾	40½
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	53	53	53
8 Cuba R R 5s '52	46¾	46	46½
10 Dayton P&L 4½s '60	104½	104½	104½
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	82	82	82
10 D & R G West 5s '55	10¾	10¼	10¾
1 D & R G W 5s '55Asd	9½	9½	9½
10 D& R G West 5s '78	14¾	14¼	14¾
2 Det Ed 5s '52	107¼	107	107¼
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	114	114	114
1 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
1 Duluth S&A& 5s '37	38	38	38
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	106¼	106	106
1 El Paso NatGas 4½s51	104	104	104
28 Erierfg 5s '67	62	60	61
27 Erie rfg 5s '75	61½	60	61
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	68	68	68
3 Erie & Jer 6s '55	117½	117½	117½
4 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	90¼	90	90¼
12 Fla E Coast 5s '74	104	10¼	10½
2 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¼	105¼	105½
3 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	65¼	64¾	65¼
11 Goodrich 4¼s '56	97½	97¾	97½
4 Goodrich 6s '45	101¾	102	102
7 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104½	104½
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	115¼	115¼	115¼
4 Gt Nor 4½s'78 D	100¼	100¼	100¼
15 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	100%	100	100%
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	114	114	114
124 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	117¼	116¾	116¾
36 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	105	104¾	105
27 Gt Nor 3½s'67 I	90½	89½	90½
5 G Bay & W deb B	9½	9½	9½
4 Gulf M & N 5s'50	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Hackens Wat 4s'52	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	41¾	41¾	41¾
10 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	56½	56	56½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	25	25	25
8 Ill Cen 4s'55	65½	65½	65½
7 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	51½	51¼	51¼
3 IC&CStL&NO 5s'63 A	64	63¼	64
3 Inland Pr 5½s'61	104	103¾	103¾
9 Interb R Tr 7s'32	63½	63½	63½
3 Interb R Tr 6s'32	18¾	18½	18½
27 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	60	59½	60
31 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	58¼	58¼	58¼
21 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 st	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Interlake Iron 6s'47	94½	94½	94½
24 Int Cit Nor 1st 5s'32	30¾	29¾	30½
1 Int Cit Nor 5s'56 B	29½	29¼	29¼
8 Int Cit Nor 5s'56 C	29	29	29
8 Int Hydro El 6s'44	72¾	72½	72½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	62	62¼	62¼
3 IntP aper 6s'55	89½	89	89½
2 Int Paper 5s'47	97¾	97½	97¾
13 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	86	85½	86
8 Int T&T cv 4¼s'39	86	85½	86
6 Int T&T 4½s'52	59	58½	59
9 Int T&T 5s '55	63½	63	63½
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	4	4	4
17 Jones&LaughSt4½s61	101¾	101	101¾
11 K C South 5s '50	72	71¼	72
2 K C South 3s '50	77½	77½	77½
9 Kans G & E 4½s '80	104½	104½	104½
7 Keith B F 6s '46	98¼	96	96½
12 Koppers Co 4s '51	101¼	101	101¼
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	103	103	103
6 Lac Gas 5½s '53	63	62½	63
5 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	91¼	91½	91½
6 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	30¼	30¼	30½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	38	38	38
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	38	38	38
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	36	36	36
1 Leh Val NY4½s40	87	87	87
10 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	51½	51¼	51½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	47½	46	47½
22 Leh Val 4s 2003	44	42¾	43¼
3 Leh Val Term 5s '41	100	100	100
5 Liggett & M 7s '44	130½	130¼	103¾
2 Loews 3½s '46	99	99	99
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	98½	98½	98½
6 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	78½	78	78½
1 Louis&N 4¼s 2003	101½	101½	101½
2 LouisSkCN 3¼s 2003	84	83	83
3 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	102	102	102
5 Maine Cen 4s '45	99	99	99
6 Manhat Ry 4s '99	39	39	39
4 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	38	38	38
5 Marion St Shov 6s '47	80	80	80
5 Market St Ry 7s '40	91	91	91
1 McCrory Stre 5s '51	103	102½	103
1 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	102½	102½	102½
14 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	101¾	102½	102½
1 Midland RR NJ 5s '40	33	33	33
8 Mil El Ry & L 5s '61 B	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Mil El Ry & L 5s '71	100¾	100	100¾
3 MSP & SS Mar 5½s '78	75½	75¾	75½
1 MStP&SSM gtd 5s '38	17	17	17
8 MSP & SSM 4½s inc '38	16	15¾	15¾
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	62	62	62
13 M-K-Tex 5s '67	46½	46½	46½
34 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	53½	53½	53½
80 Mo Pac 5½s '49	8¼	7¾	7¾
12 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	31¼	31	31¼
4 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	29	29	29
60 Mo Pac 5s '77	31½	30½	31½
40 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	29¼	29¼	29¼
13 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	31¾	30½	31½
38 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	31¾	31	31½
30 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 Mont Pow 3½s '66	86¼	85½	85¾
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	78	78	78
9 Nassau El 4s '51	34	34	34

Sales in $1000	High	Low	3:00
84 Nat Dairy 2¾s '51 ww	101¾	100%	101¾
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '52	104¾	104¼	104¾
13 Nat Rybacs cv'37 asd	2	2	2
11 Natl Steel 3s '65	106	105¾	106¼
1 New Eng Tel 5s'82	122½	122¼	122½
3 NJ Pow&Lt 4½s'60	106¾	106	106¾
14 N O Pub Sr 5s'52A	89¾	89¼	89¾
1 N O Pub Sr 5s'55B	78	78	78
4 N Orl Term 4s '53	87¾	87¾	88
4 NO Tex&Mex 5½s'56	44	43	44
4 NO Tex&Mex '54B	44	44	44
15 NYC rfg 4s 2013	87½	87	87½
1 NYC 4½s 2013 A	83½	83	83½
10 NYC cn 4s '98	83	83	83½
20 NYC 3½s '46	89	89	89
6 NYC 3½s '52	101	100¾	100¾
22 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	110¾	110¼	110¾
2 NYC&HR 4s '42	99	99	99
2 NYC&HR 3½s '97	85½	85¼	85½
6 NY Chi&StL 4½s'78	75½	74	75¾
19 NY Chi&StL 4s '43	86½	86	86½
30 NY Chi&StL 4s 46	86½	86	86½
1 NY Dock 5s '61	49¾	49¾	49½
15 NY Edis 3¼s 65	101¾	101	101¾
4 NY Edis 3½s 66	100½	100½	100½
2 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	101¾	101¾	101¾
21 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	39	38¾	39
15 NYNH&H 4s '67	15	14½	15
7 NYNH&H 4s 67	15	14½	15
6 NYO & W 5½s 4parts	15½	15½	15½
1 NY Steam 4s '57	107½	107½	107½
3 NY Steam 4s 68	107½	107½	107½
2 NY Tel 3¼s 67	104½	104½	104½
21 NY Wash&me4½s48	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Nor Am Co 5s 61	104	104	104
6 Nor Am Ed 5½s 43	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Nor Am Ed 5s57A	103¾	103	103¾
4 Nor Am Ed 5s 59C	104	104	104¼
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	104	103¾	104
2 Nor Pac 4s2047C	91½	91½	91½
2 Nor Pac 4s2047D	92½	92½	92½
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	92½	92½	92½
2 Nor Pac 4s 97	103½	103½	103½
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Ohio Ed 4½s '72	107¾	107¾	107¾
31 OklahomGAE 2¾s '53	100¼	100	100¼
5 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	102	102	102
1 Ore-Wn Rl 4s '77	83½	83½	83½
7 Spokane Int 5s '55	16	16	16
1 Staley Mfg 4s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
14 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97¾	97¾	97¾
7 Studebaker 6s cv '45	93	93	93
3 Swift & Co 3¼s '50	108½	108½	108½
1 Texark Pr Ltn 5½s '50	97½	97½	97½
7 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
12 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Tex & Pac 5s '80	95¾	95¾	95¾
4 Third Ave aj 5s '60	9¼	9	9¼
2 Third Ave 4s '60	39	39	39
1 TideWaterAsO 3½s '52	100	100	100
15 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112	111¾	112
10 Un Pac 1st 4s '47 reg	110½	110½	110½
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107	107	107
2 Un Pac 3½s '70	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Unit Drug 5s '53	85½	85	85¼
3 Un Rys St L 4s '34	27	27	27
18 U S Rub 5s '47	105½	104¾	105
6 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	92½	92	92½
3 Utah P&L 5s '44	94¼	94¼	94½
45 Util P&L 5½s '47	46¼	45¾	46¼
11 Util P&L 5s '59	45	45	45
1 Vertient Sug 7s '43 ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
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1 Wabash 5½s '75 ct	21	21	21
5 Wabash 5s '76 B	20¾	20¾	20¾
10 Wabash 4½s '78 C	20	19	19¾
11 Warner Bros 6s '39	88½	88	88
43 Warner Quinl 6s '39	54	53	53
1 Warren Bros 6s '41	38½	38½	38½
14 Western Un 5s '60	7½	76	76
3 West Md 4s '52	97½	97¼	97¼
6 Western Un 5s '51	78½	78½	78½
2 West Pac 5s '46 asd	25	25	25
8 West Un 5s '38	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	80¾	80¾	80¾
17 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	95	94¾	94¾
2 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	93	93	93
13 Wilson & Co 5½s	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Youngst S&T 4s '61	101¾	101¼	101¼
3 Abitibi & P 5½s '53	81¾	81¼	81¾
2 Adriatic El 7s '52	83	83	83
1 Antioquia 7s '45A	9½	9½	9½
1 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Antwerp 5s '58	100¾	100¾	100¾
21 Argentine 4s '72	93¾	93¾	93¾

Crooks Records Foster Songs With Aid of Banjo and Quartet

Review of Recordings

Real Americans are offered this month by RCA in its "Songs of Stephen Foster" album, sung by Richard Crooks, tenor, with male quartet and banjo. Early this year at the University of Pittsburgh was dedicated a memorial to America's master of melody. RCA desired to commemorate this event in music, and secured the enthusiastic services of Mr. Crooks and of Joseph K. Lilly of Indianapolis, Ind., who owns valuable authentic versions and editions of the Foster music.

Strangely enough, despite the undoubted southern atmosphere of the songs, Foster wrote many of them before he ever went down to Dixie. In a way, he was like many modern composers in Tin Pan Alley, writing about Dixie, who have been no farther south than the Battery. Foster later took a trip down the Mississippi River and enriched his knowledge of the South.

Everyone has his Foster favorites and they are all in this album, including "Old Folks at Home," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Old Black Joe" and "Massa's in De Cold, Cold Ground." But our vote goes to the sentimental Foster songs which are not heard perhaps as often as these. Our accolade goes to "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," and "I Dream of Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair."

This album also introduces a rarer and beautiful Foster song, "Ah May the Red Rose Live Alway," a haunting air which has a very Irish lilt to its melody. Then, of course, there are "Oh Susannah," which the covered wagon pioneers sang as they went across the plains, and "De Camptown Races," with its suggestions of ante bellum days in Dixie. The whole collection is beautifully sung by Mr. Crooks while the Melodeers Quartet and the banjo add the last authentic touch.

Vocal

Songs of Stephen Foster, sung by Richard Crooks, tenor, with quartet and banjo. Five 10-inch Victor records in album.

Puccini: La Boheme—Che gelida Manina (Your Tiny Hand Is Frozen), and **Verdi: Aida**—Celeste Aida, sung by Jussi Björling, tenor, with orchestra. Victor record. Mr. Björling who is new to records and is shortly to be heard in this country does a very fine job on these two operatic favorites.

Giordano: "Andrea Chenier"—La Mamma morta and **Puccini: "Tosca"**—Vissi d'arte, sung by Rosa Raisa, soprano, with La Scala Orchestra. Victor record. Both of these are carefully sung by Mme. Raisa, as though she seemed to be favoring her voice. Her low tones seem guttural at times.

Saint-Saens: Parysatis (Nightingale and Rose), and Variations of Proch, sung by Lily Pons, soprano, with orchestra. Decca record. Both of these coloratura songs are tossed off somewhat like vocal exercises by Mme. Pons.

J. Strauss: "Die Fledermaus." Finale Act 2, Herr Chevalier, Ich grusse Sie, and Genug damit, genug, sung by Lotte Lehmann, Dr. Waldemar Staegemann, Richard Tauber, Karin Branzell, Grete Merrem-Nikisch, and orchestra. Decca record. Both of these pieces from the popular Strauss operetta are well done by this distinguished chorus of singers, though we prefer the record with its waltz melody.

Di Capua: O Sole Mio, and Yradier: La Paloma, sung by Joseph Schmidt, tenor, and orchestra. Decca record. Two song favorites which sound good because simply done by Mr. Schmidt.

Orchestral

Sibelius: Symphony No. 6 in D Minor, and Quartet in D Minor ("Voces Intimae"), played by the Finnish National Orchestra, Georg Schneevoight, conductor, and Budapest String Quartet, respectively. Seven Victor records in album. The Sibelius Society brings forth another album in its remarkable series by presenting the Sixth Symphony done by the composer's own countrymen and the quartet played by the sympathetic hands of the Budapest group. As usual the symphony is redolent of the peculiar darknesses and light suggesting Finland so characteristic of this composer. The quartet is recommended to those who ordinarily find this type of music hard listening. It holds interest extraordinarily and harks back to the symphonies many times, since Sibelius is fond of string sections in his symphonies. By all means a "must" album in anyone's library of modern composers.

R. Strauss: "Don Juan" (tone poem), played by London Philharmonic Orchestra, Fritz Busch, conductor. Two Victor records in album. This is the first of the series of tone poems by which Strauss became so well known. Though Strauss is said to have intended no program for the work, it is not difficult to hear in the music the vicissitudes which literature has given to Don Juan. A fine performance.

Weber: "Der Freischütz-Overture, played by Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Victor record. This concert favorite, well done by the Boston orchestra, is based on the legend of the hunter who sold his soul to the devil for magic bullets.

Instrumental

Szymanowski: Notturne, and Tarentella, played by Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, with piano accompaniment. Victor record. Two interesting modern pieces very Italian in feeling, marked by sudden changes in melodic form, though the music is sometimes marked by very acrid dissonances. Both capably played by Mr. Menuhin.

Popular

Swing music has now been suitably recognized by Victor in its "Symposium of Swing" album released this month. This will give swing devotees a remarkable chance to contrast the four styles of Benny Goodman, Tommy Dorsey, Fats Waller and Bunny Berigan. The album contains four 12-inch records which gives the musicians a chance to "get in the groove" before they are required to stop. While everyone's choice will differ, our nominations go to Benny Goodman's "Sing, Sing, Sing" and Tommy Dorsey's "Stop, Look and Listen." The first, which is a sort of free fantasia, gives Goodman and his men a chance to shine individually in cadenzas, while the Dorsey piece is an excellent example of the free and easy, though "hot," style, and once again gives opportunity for solo work. Mr. Dorsey's "Beale Street Blues" is done in the fast "hot" style. Fats Waller is heard in some remarkable "plannying" in "Honeysuckle Rose" and "Blue Turning Gray Over You," stacked up by some very good trumpet and clarinet work. Bunny Berigan's best work is in "I Can't Get Started," in which he adopts the free cadenza style of Louis Armstrong, while his "Prisoner's Song" pokes fun at the old lyric and is for those who like their music loud and noisy.

EUROPEAN RELEASES

Orchestral

Paganini: First Movement, Violin Concerto No. 1 in D major, transcribed and played by Fritz Kreisler with the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy. Two H. M. V. records. This is simple, easy to understand, and charming music. Needless to say, too, beautifully played by this master violinist.

Franck: Symphony in D minor, by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. Six H. M. V. records. This, the only symphony which Franck composed, was done for a new recording. Most people enjoy it, for the music is not difficult to understand, and Mr. Stokowski gives a good rendering. It is nearly 10 years since he and his orchestra recorded it.

"Nights at the Ballet," played by a symphony orchestra conducted by W. Goehr, H. M. V. record. This is a well played and delightful medley bringing in the "Blue Danube," "Les Sylphides," "The Good Humored Ladies," "Les Presages," "Casse Noisettes," and "Coppelia."

Dvořák: Symphonic Variations, Op. 78, and Handel-Wood: "Sailors' Dance" from Rodrigo, and "Rigaudon" from Almira, by Queens Hall Orchestra, Sir Henry Wood, conductor. Decca records. Decca Company is the first to record this work, which is well played. It consists of 27 variations and a finale, and it has been pronounced by so eminent a critic as Sir Donald Tovey as one of the most satisfying of symphonic works.

Chamber Music

Beethoven: Quartet in C sharp minor, Op. 131, played by the Busch Quartet. Five H. M. V. records. This work has been classed by the critics as the greatest of all quartets. It was recorded not long since by the Lener String Quartet, and it must be just a matter of opinion as to which is the better when both are so good.

Vocal

Romberg: "Serenade," and **"Deep in My Heart,"** from **"The Student Prince,"** by the chorus and orchestra of the Berlin Oresser Schauspielhaus. Decca-Polydor record. Both are well sung by the soloists and orchestra, and the music is cheerful and pretty.

Big Super-Tank Ready for 'Swim' Across Country

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—A mammoth tank, so big and so heavy that its makers dare not risk sending it by rail or ship, will start a perilous 1371-mile journey by water next month from Jersey City, N. J., to Whiting, Ind.

The tank, or tower as it is called, weighs 460,000 pounds. It is 15 feet in diameter, 80 feet long and has a content of 12,500 cubic feet. Its makers, the M. W. Kellogg Company, say it is heavier than the Statue of Liberty or the dirigible Hindenburg and twice as heavy as the Pigrim ship, Mayflower.

It is 25 feet longer than the longest flat car and its diameter is about the same as that of the Hudson tubes. It has over 600 feet of welded seams, and special doors will have to be cut in the walls of the building where it was made in order to get it out.

The tank, to be used by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana to distill crude oil will be towed up the Hudson and through the Erie Canal, through Utica and Rome to Oswego on Lake Ontario, thence to Lake Erie, Lake Huron and down Lake Michigan.

In order to prevent rolling and to insure an even keel, it will be ballasted and floated with manholes down. In the shallowest places of the Erie Canal, the Kellogg Company experts say, it will have only a clearance of six inches in draught. It will displace 10 feet, six inches of water, and will be shipped under 20 pounds air pressure.

Chicago Adult Classes Opened With Aid of WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—Free classes for all persons over 16 years of age were opened here Sept. 20 as a part of the adult education program conducted by the Chicago Board of Education with the co-operation of the Works Progress Administration, according to H. K. Seltzer, Chicago WPA director.

Class rooms are located in branch libraries, public school buildings, park field houses, Y. M. C. A.'s and other public and semi-public buildings. The subjects studied include citizenship, occupational guidance, social studies, elementary subjects, languages, parent education, art, music, speech, and other academic subjects.

Class Attendance Grows Despite No Record of Cuts

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (AP)—Although no record of "cuts" is kept by the University of Chicago faculty and the student may attend class or go fishing at will, class attendance has increased. Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president, told 750 freshmen Sept. 28 he regretted to make such a report.

"This indicates a slavish servility among the students which I deplore," Dr. Hutchins said. "If you think you can get a better education by reading an encyclopaedia or visiting the aquarium, go ahead. But you'll have to take examinations."

The faculty has discovered something since attendance has been made noncompulsory. If they're "not going over" with their lectures, class attendance drops as much as 70 per cent.

General Classified

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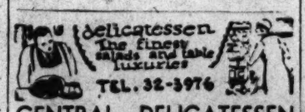

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A Mutual Savings Bank

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Norwalk 1047

9 A. M.-4 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS

Clothiers and Furnishings

TWO STORES

Norwalk — So. Norwalk

27 Wall St — 14 So. Main St

FRANK LAUDER

Jeweler and Silversmith

Established 1898

96 Washington Street, So. Norwalk

The Smart Woman Inc.

FIFTH AVENUE BROUGHT TO TOWN

FALL OPENING

Dresses ● Blouses ● Suits

Vivella Flannels, Fine Woolens, Soft Truhu Silks in Classically Simple Tailored Clothes

READY-TO-WEAR CUSTOM-MADE

83 WALL STREET TELEPHONE 1936

DEVINE BROS., Inc.

Successors to

Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co

COAL and FUEL OIL

Masons' Building Supplies

Ready-Mix Concrete

Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.

Washington Street

Tel. 1781 Tel. 53 Tel. 652

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.

Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.

106 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535

12-5 P. M. daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wear a Mayflower Dress For Business

Made in Chally Twill spun rayon. Looks like sheer wool. $5.95.

Exclusive with us

MANTELL & MARTIN

Stamford, Conn. Port Chester, N. Y.

THE C. O. MILLER CO.

Stamford's Complete Department Store

A complete upholstering workroom. Let us estimate on made-to-measure Window Shades, Draperies, Venetian Blinds and Re-upholstering.

THE KNIT-TEX COAT 30.00

THE ANGORAKNIT-TEX 35.00

FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.

Fuel Oils

PATTERSON & GUILBERT

INCORPORATED

Gurley Building

Stamford 3-2188

The Individual Laundry Service Co.

25 WORTH STREET

Launderers—Dry Cleaners

TEL. STAMFORD 3-3131

Complete Showing of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Haberdashery

Charge Accounts Invited

H. FRANKEL & SONS

262 Atlantic Street

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4048

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Give Your Shoes—Silver Cups—Bowls and Table Linens a Personal Touch.

HAVE THEM MONOGRAMMED

We do this work inexpensively and satisfactorily at very small cost—

Monogram of One Letter 10c
Monogram of Two Letters 15c
Monogram of Three Letters 20c

Samples of monograms and all other information at our Domestic Department.

Grieve, Bisset & Holland Inc.

Waterbury, Conn.

Cold Nights Ahead!

Warm, Aristocratic St. Mary's Blankets —100% wool, beautiful colorings. See them. $14.98 each.

The Miller & Peck Co.

Real French Macasite Pins with Your Own Initials 4.50 up

Sugenheimer's, Inc.

64 Bank St., Waterbury, Conn.

Complete Selection of Famous "La Garde" HANDBAGS . . . $5 up

Other Bags . . . $1.98

MUSLER LIEBESKIND

33-39 EAST MAIN STREET

Ready to Wear Suits and Topcoats for $18.50 and up

E. MINICUCCI

Custom Tailor and Clothier

332 East Main Street Phone 3-2695

Pittsburgh Paints Wall Paper Artists' Supplies

MERCER

STERNBERG'S

20 East Main Street Phone 5-0300

Fur Coats Made to Order from $75.00 and up

Repairing, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices.

Agents for GENERAL ELECTRIC RADIOS, HOT POINT—WASHERS and REFRIGERATORS, MONEL SINKS—ELECTRIC DISH WASHERS and KITCHEN CABINETS.

STRAUSS HARDWARE CO.

395 East Main Street Phone 5-1103

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plaza 3151 9 a. m.-1 p. m.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HUPFELDT BROS.

Doctors of Optometry

401 N. HOWARD STREET

Phone Vernon 4030

"Optical Service and Goods"

Chairs

We specialize in Penfield reproductions in chairs and rockers.

WM. P. STEIN CO.

225 W. Saratoga St. Phone Plaza 3386

Get the Jump on Jack Frost

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

Have us install a new TWINFLOW HEATER Now

Vernon 4218

Cathedral Esso Service

CATHEDRAL and EAGER STS.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Everything for School and College

WHITNEY'S

ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.

Furniture - Rugs

Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.

175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE

ALBANY NEW YORK

AUBURN

Sears

Silvertone

1938's

OUTSTANDING RADIO SENSATION!

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

AUBURN, N. Y.

Chairs that provide comfort and beauty. Moderately priced.

FRED RONDINA

The Home of Fine Furniture

60 State St. Auburn, N. Y.

NEW YORK

AUBURN

(Continued)

Try

DAIRYLEA ICE CREAM

Richer and Creamier

PHONE 2675

BINGHAMTON

Parlor City Shoe Store

Men's Bostonian, Stetson and Florsheim Shoes

Cool Fall Nights

Call for Warm Blankets and Comfortables We think we have the most complete and satisfactory assortment of Quilts and Blankets in the city and would like your opinion. Department on main floor.

at McLEAN'S

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.

Douglas Coal and Supply Co.

343-351 GRAND AVE. Dial 7-0289

BRONXVILLE

FLOWERS

for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged

Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop

Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.

INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil Settles the Burning Question

TELEPHONES 1472—3473 TUCKAHOE

Hair Styles in Good Taste

Martin Lungard Hairdresser, Inc.

67 Pondfield Road Tel. 1101

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food

PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.

82½ Pondfield Rd Tel. 0153-0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE

Incorporated

Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered

14 CEDAR ST Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY

for

Cosmetics and Parfums

116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Excellent Food

Restful Atmosphere Luncheon, 35c-50c Dinner, 65c-85c-$1

Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M 85c-$1 Also 50c Supper

Fujiyama Tea Room

20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 3340

10 A. M.-5 P. M., except Sat.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.

Masonry Supplies

BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER

DUPONT PAINTS

HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS

28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE

RIVERSIDE 5000

USCHOLD'S, Inc.

1543-45 Hertel Ave. Pa. 4800

Exclusive Distributors

OILOMATIC

BUFFALO and ERIE COUNTY

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*

57 Allen Street GA. 3994

FLOWERS

From Greenhouses to You

FOR EVERY OCCASION

Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

GRANT 3340

CENTRAL DRY CLEANING

West Utica St., Near Delaware

INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS

LEAH A. STOOP

320 Walbridge Building

Telephone Cleveland 0424

COATS Fur Fabric and Fur Trim

24.95—28.95—37.50

HATS 2.00 Up

DRESSES: SILK—WOOL—VELVET

4.75—7.95—12.95—14.75

HELEN WEIDT SHOP

1347 Jefferson Avenue GA. 6907

Open Mon., Fri., Sat. Evenings

GLOVERSVILLE

WAYSIDE FURNITURE STORE

"QUALITY Furniture Low Prices"

230 SOUTH MAIN STREET

Gloversville, N. Y.

Fuel Oil Range Oil Kerosene

A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY

3 CAYADUTTA STREET

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

(Continued)

AUTHORIZED AGENT

for Alyce Chase home made candies, 50c lb.

KARMELKORN SHOP

Near Glove Theatre

All Wool Hunting Clothing of Guaranteed Quality

H. I. ABDELLA

7-11 Church Street

JAMESTOWN

Fall Opening Days

at

Abrahamson-Bigelow's

Jamestown's Big Store

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS

OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS ARE THE BEST

Try One This Saturday

HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY Lawrence

Rubin Bros. Furniture, Inc.

UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES
FURNITURE PAINTING

Living Room Furniture Made to Order

375 CENTRAL AVE. Tel. Cedarhurst 5959

FAR ROCKAWAY Woodmere

John Berger, Prop.

Tel. Cedarhurst 1716

CHATEAU MARKET

Select Meats Poultry and Provisions

STATION PLAZA

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

John Alden

Furniture & Carpet Corporation

Upholsterers of Distinction

RUGS

154-28 Northern Blvd. Independence 3-0343

NEW FALL DRESSES

Arriving Daily 3.95 to 39.75

BOULEVARD SHOP

141-06 NORTHERN BLVD.

Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

SPENCER CORSETS

Girdles, Brassieres, Belts

We create a design especially for you

Free Figure Analysis

ELIZABETH CLARKE

43-57 158th Street IN. 3-0447

Be young and charming in a HAT

by

MATTIE-MARIE

Ready-Made and to Order, $2.98 up

41-20 MAIN STREET

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work

Alley Pond Nursery

HANS RUNGE

Landscaping done anywhere.

No job too big or too small.

Nassau Blvd. and 232 St. Tel. Bayside 9-0430

FLUSHING—College Point

J. FRIED

Quality Groceries and Dairy Products at Moderate Prices

20-03 122nd St. Ph. Flushing 9-5151

FOREST HILLS

Rugs Cleaned

Washed, Repaired, Stored

By Men Who Know and Love Rugs

Phone Bos. 5-3600 for Free Estimate

WE GO ANYWHERE

V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.

117-12 Queens Blvd.

Home Decorations—Mantels—Lamps—Gifts

Picture Framing

GREENGARD'S VANITY SHOP

Imported and Domestic Perfumes

Toilet Articles, Hand Bags and Hosiery

71-13 Austin Street Bos. 5-3872

Children's School Attire and Infants' Wear

Shirts, Dresses, Sweaters, Ties, Toys everything

THE JUVENILE BAZAAR

72-23 Austin Street Bos. 5-0630

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
Kew Gardens

BRIGHTEN YOUR HOME FOR WINTER!
Fine Fall Stock Reasonably Priced. Gardens, Hardware and Paints.
S. I. LEVINE
81-46 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-8258

FREEPORT

Sharlene
Modes, Inc.
"The Individual Dress Shop"
62 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Freeport, Long Island
Fall Outfits for Men
in Good Taste, Style and Value
THE IRVING SHOP
(Incorporated)
Clothier, Hatter, Haberdasher
30 South Main Street, Freeport

Pitterman's Market
131 So. Main Street Phone Freeport 1946

Groceries and Meats
We Stock Many Monitor-Advertised Items, Including
Heinz Food Products

PEARL'S MILLINERY
84 So. Main Street Freeport, N. Y.
1500 NEW FALL HATS
FELTS—VELVETS
Feathers, Veils — every important hat fashion of the season. Sizes 21½-24
$1.95

GREAT NECK

COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
40 CUTTER MILL ROAD
Wadsworth Service Stations
GREAT NECK 3921
BATTERIES—TIRES—HEATERS

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1603-M 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBERT'S
HEMPSTEAD NEW YORK
FURNITURE COMPANY
267 Front St. Hempstead 1603
Phone for our courtesy auto to call for you. No obligation.
BAKER'S MILLINERY
39 Main Street
Hats of Quality at Moderate Prices, 1.95 to 3.00
For Debutante and Matron
V. ELLICOTT, Mgr.
ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN and STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
383 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD N Y
Visit Our HOME PLANNERS' SHOP
BLUMBERG'S
HARDWARE • PAINTS • LINOLEUM
BEACH AND LAWN FURNITURE
HOME FURNISHINGS • RODS • TOYS
Call Hempstead 7720
Celebrating 31st Anniversary During October
W. T. GRANT CO.
Offers greatly reduced prices on regular "Blue Ribbon" values each Saturday during month.
36 Main Street
Modes of the Moment
Sensibly Priced
FANN'S
Ready-to-Wear and Millinery
255 Fulton Hempstead, L. I.
Hand Crochet Dresses
From $25; Suits from $35; Evening Dresses from $40. Prices include all materials (yarn, buttons, weights, snappers, etc.). Will design if desired; all work done by me personally to your measurements; perfect fit assured; no stretching; years' experience; pleased customers; will visit you at your home.
JANE TRYON, Atlantic Beach, L. I.
110 Jefferson Blvd. Tel. Cedarhurst 0935

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410
The Curiosity Shop
Established 1925
Antiques - Interior Decorating Gifts
79-19 37th Ave., Jackson Heights Ha 9-4747

JAMAICA

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-07 164 STREET

LYNBROOK

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given
ESSO
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3104

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK
(Continued)

RED ASH
Coal Company, Inc.
Koppers Coke — Coal White, Red — Fuel Oil
MAIN OFFICE
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook—Phone Lyn. 10280
LONG BEACH BRANCH
58 West Park Avenue
Tel. Long Beach 2364
Personal Management
MISS VIRGINIA AUSTIN

RED ROBIN
Good Wholesome Food
Refined Surroundings
Luncheon Daily 45c
Dinner week days 75c
Sunday 75c and 1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, Etc. Catered to
431 Merrick Road Ph. Lyn 6346
Lynbrook
3 BLOCKS WEST 3 CORNERS

LYNBROOK'S CANDY SHOP
CHOCOLATES
OLD TIME FAVORITES
PARTY CANDIES
MUELLER'S
82 ATLANTIC AVENUE

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 0422

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint - Wallpaper - Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
88 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook 3155

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating
Oil Burners
65 First Street Phone Lyn 3423

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones } Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Sayville

girdles hosiery brassieres negligees handbags handkerchiefs sweaters ties lingerie belts
Gertrude Burns
bedcover sport duds millinery neckerchiefs
373 West Main — Sayville L.I.

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
108-09 Jamaica Ave Rich. Hill 3-4001
The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
Bridal Veils and Bridesmaids' Hats
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8360
Albee French Cleaners
Tailors and Furriers
Furs repaired, remodeled, cleaned
Expert workmanship
113-19 Myrtle Ave. Vir. 7-3613
GEORGE DOTTERWEICH
General Auto Repairing
Ignition and Brake Service
Electric, Oxy-Acetylene Welding
AUTHORIZED PENNZOIL DEALER
Greasing and Spraying
111-20 Jamaica Ave., near 112th St.
Clev. 3-4783 Night—Clev. 3-0838
B. MORELAND BUXTON

Home Portrait Photographer
3947 115th Street
Tel. Cleveland 3-2457

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
Complete Line of Furniture and Bedding
Visit Our Maple Glen
25 Completely Furnished Maple Rooms
9206 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-1139—7-1190

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3742 8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves. B. V. C. 3677
Rockville Centre 4180 Wm. S. Ring, Prop.
The Exclusive Gift Shoppe
LAMPS, GIFTS, BOOKS!
GREETING CARDS
8 North Village Avenue

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER
(Continued)

The Rug Store
Rockville Center, Long Island
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets
Expert Service
Dennis Wolff, Prop.
256 Merrick Road
Tel. R. V. C. 439

Telephone Rockville Center 723
Marty's Beauty Center
Specialists in
Permanent Waving and Hair Styling
252 MERRICK ROAD

Complete Optical Service
ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 Sunrise Highway R. V. C. 1919

NORGE Gas Stove
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
Harry Hubbe Mgr. 128 N. Park at Grand Rockville Cen. 0129
JOHN G. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York Tel. BE. 3-8363
56 Rodney Place Tel. Rockville Centre 3382
Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

MAMARONECK

Tek CAPPUS Pharmacy
110 Mamaroneck Ave. Phone 39

Mrs. M. Gunther
KICKERNICK UNDERTHINGS
At Robert's Department Store
222 MAMARONECK AVENUE

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J 9-11 A. M. Daily Except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Berey
Craftsman of Reliability
in Furs
Custom Work Our Specialty
49½ Prospect Avenue at Crary
Oakwood 2554
FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over Fifty-Eight Years
T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 3600
Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. Leeds and Staff
Optometrists
33 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon
205 North Ave., New Rochelle
15 No. Main St., Port Chester
150 Main St., White Plains
INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6800
FAIRBANKS 4-4308
DRESSES for All Occasions $6.95—$19.95
COATS and 3 P. SUITS 10.95—69.50
NADEL'S 41 South Fourth Ave.
OPEN THURS. and SAT. EVENINGS

NEWBURGH

Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3111
Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sale—Genuine 5 cubic foot Frigidaires $159.75
(Less a liberal allowance on your old refrigerator) Immediate delivery—down payment $7.00. 3 years to pay. Backed by double guarantee of—(1) the Manufacturer; (2) a firm serving Westchester 10 years.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
Open Evenings 161 North Ave.
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that appears to originate in their Monitor advertising. Every purchase appears in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

We Wash Everything with Ivory Soap

INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 5000
I. B. COHEN
507 MAIN STREET
Featuring the Best for MEN AND BOYS
Hickey-Freeman Clothes, Dobbs and Stetson Hats, Nettleton Shoes.
Kathryn Hagerty
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Phone Olinville 2-9373
FARAMO'S
Beauty Shoppe
The home of perfect permanent wave. Special for October only: 10% Discount to Monitor readers on all permanents, presenting this advertisement.
944 East Gunhill Road, Bronx, N. Y.
Established Since 1924
RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2900 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street
G. BERKOW
UPHOLSTERING
In all its branches. Furniture repaired and polished. Furniture covers made to order. Mattresses made over and to order. Chair caning.
2388 Jerome Ave., bet. Fordham Road and 184th Street Phone KAymond 9-2082

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
ALVIN C. HIRSCH
Certified Public Accountant
11 Park Place, New York City
BArclay 7-3100
Residence—480 E. 21ST ST., BROOKLYN

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600
RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
298 LIVINGSTON STREET

Manhattan

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
534 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1548 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.
C. Holmes Bunnell
WA. 3-0248
1250 St. Nicholas Ave.
Funeral chapels available any part Greater New York
Reasonable Prices
SIDNEY S. BENDICK
Life Insurance—Annuities
Estates and Trusts
WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO INSURE YOUR PRESENT INSURANCE?
NO OBLIGATION FOR INFORMATION
225 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. Room 2107
Tel. Penn 6-2400
WITH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
BUSINESS INSURANCE

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Affords dignified, suitable service at reasonable price. Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Two Stylists with recommendations for your particular type.
DRESSES Steps AND Down HATS
OPEN EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT
FOR THE BUSY SHOPPER
521½ W. 52nd Street Eld. 5-7089
F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
89 West 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS

Why put up any longer with endless furnace tending, uneven heat and the big expense of dirt and soot? Far cheaper now to have Oil-O-Matic than be without it. And you'll have the world's finest oil burner—175,000 in use.
WILLIAMS OILOMATIC HEATING
Listed as Standard by Underwriters' Laboratories
Heating Efficiencies, Inc.
Springstead Building
Great Kills, Staten Island
Honeywood 6-1700—1701

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

TOMPKINSVILLE

Gibraltar 7-4149
ALMIDA'S BEAUTY SALON
A Beauty Aid for Every Need
344 VICTORY BOULEVARD
TOMPKINSVILLE

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

ISLAND CHEVROLET, Inc.
1316 Castleton Avenue
West New Brighton, S. I.
Telephone Gibraltar 2-7900-1

NIAGARA FALLS

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1009 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1178
Elderfield-Hartshorn Hardware Co.
FIRST AND FALLS STREET
The hardware store where you can obtain almost anything you need in Hardware, Paints and Varnishes, Kitchen Utensils, Electric Appliances, Lighting Fixtures, Electric Refrigerators, Ironers, Washers and Ranges, Plumbing and Heating Supplies.

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007
W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 489
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front
Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

PELHAM

SINCLAIR OILS
Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680
TEL. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Paints—Hardware
Housefurnishings
Grass Seeds and Fertilizers
311 FIFTH AVENUE

PORT CHESTER

YOUR NEW Shaymoor
- is a travel coat
- a weekend coat
- a resort coat
- a motoring coat
- a campus coat

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NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

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BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
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201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
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Fall Fashions 1937
Dresses, Coats, Suits, Sportswear
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blue coal
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We Know Our Business
Motor Tune Up
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30 BANK STREET TEL. W. P. 2300

Modernize your kitchen and save with a Magic Chef Gas Range.
Price $43.50.
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Before Starting WINTER FIRES
Call Us.
Our Plumbing, Heating and Repair Service are at your service.
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The Price You Pay for a D'ELSY HAT Is Not Spent—It Is INVESTED
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Ray in Kansas City Star
We Finally May Be Forced to Put That Sign Up

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Taking It Right Away

—Page in Louisville Courier Journal
"If I Could Get It on That Foundation"

—Talburt in New York World-Telegram
Speaking of Bumper Crops

—Elderman in Washington Post
A Test of Horsemanship

Worth Knowing

IF ALL THE ICE AND SNOW IN THE POLAR REGIONS SHOULD MELT AND POUR INTO THE SEA IT WOULD RAISE THE SEA LEVEL MORE THAN 100 FEET

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Tyndale Finds a Patron

When the Bishop of London showed disinterest in Tyndale's burning desire to render the Scriptures into his native tongue, the translator, by this time practically at the end of his financial resources, turned as a last resort to a London merchant, one Humphrey Munmouth (or Monmouth), who had heard Tyndale preach, and who was impressed by his sincerity and conviction.

Learning that his plea to the Bishop had proved unavailing, Munmouth kindly invited Tyndale to his home; and he has left an interesting account of his guest's residence there, during the course of which he describes him as studying "most part of the day and of the night at his book" (i. e., presumably his translation of the Bible).

Some months later, when Tyndale was forced to leave England, we find Munmouth still continuing his good offices, for he gave him "ten pounds sterling" (a large sum of money in those days), which helped to make possible the printing of Tyndale's New Testament.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Reporting Proceedings

Question: We have a bylaw, "A member shall not discuss affairs (of the organization) with non-members, and no member of the Board . . . or the Secretary shall report proceedings of that Board at any time other than a regularly called membership meeting."

(a) Who are "non-members"?

(b) According to the letter of this paragraph, would it be permissible to discuss matters of interpretation with a parliamentary authority not a member?

(c) Is it possible for the Secretary of the Board to obey this rule if the word "proceedings" means action that has been decided on in regard to instructions to committees and officers?

Answer: (a) Non-members are those who are not members as defined in the bylaws.

(b) Securing an opinion on parliamentary law hardly seems "discussion of affairs." Such a construction seems too restrictive. It would prevent negotiations on any subject with anyone not actually a member.

(c) Yes. Giving necessary instructions to a committee is not "reporting proceedings."

Brevities

Punch ©: A visitor from Scotland said he was shocked to see a banana-skin on the pavement in the West End of London. The shock might have been greater, however, if he hadn't seen it.

Portland (Maine) Evening Express: Germans have been exhorted to chew their food longer for the sake of national economy. What if you're trying to manage a hot potato?

New Yorker: The Administration's ban on arms to China is referred to by Hamilton Fish as "a half-baked milk-and-water policy." When better metaphors are mixed, Ham will mix them.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A bit of timely advice for Monitor readers is contained in today's cryptogram:

ROTI NME HESAOLPT BMMCP LCDTSFGPTC GI *FOT *AOSGP-FGLI *PAGTIAT *JMIGFMS MS LIPKTS L *JMIGFMS LCDTS-FGPTJTIF — HQTLPT JTIFGMI FOT *JMIGFMS.

A Charade

Here's an old-timer from an old Puzzle Book:

My first is one, or many men;
My second comes apace;
My whole's a pledge to be redeemed
Within a certain space.

Letter Juggling

Try forming 4 different 4-letter words from the 4 letters given below. Use all 4 letters in each word:

U S G N

How Much Did He Earn?

Queried as to how much money he had earned recently, a boy replied: "I am always paid in 25-cent pieces. The week before last I earned less than $3; last week only a third as much; and this week somewhat less than half as much as the week before." How much did he earn in 3 weeks?

Connected Words

Can you match up these "connected" words correctly as indicated by the example checked?

1	puzzle	down	
2	horse	agent	
3	power	corner	✓
4	book	walk	
5	mark	dark	
6	meal	house	
7	piece	power	
8	press	ticket	
9	pitch	mark	
10	side	meal	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Futurist Fun

Provide a collection of odds and ends, such as pins, needles, corks, beads, pieces of cotton, glue, nutshells, pickles, olives, prunes, grapes, cranberries, tissue paper, etc. Tell the guests that each one must make from the materials provided, the strangest creature imaginable—the funnier and the more grotesque, the better!

Allow about ten or fifteen minutes, during which time your guests will be enjoying themselves; for, who does not like making things? Some strange-looking creatures, the like of which no one before ever saw, will be the outcome of Futurist Fun! Exhibit all the animals and award a prize to the most impossible-looking creature!—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Paper Goods

A man calls regularly at houses in suburban neighborhoods with an assortment of paper products such as doilies, shelf papers, various sizes and kinds of napkins, etc. Housekeepers patronize him and, as he calls regularly, they wait and purchase their paper needs of him.

He sells very attractive cellophane moisture-proof doilies in lace-like designs, and these can be used instead of lace doilies which need laundering.—D. B. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Symbols

An artist showed
Japan to me:
Spread wings for sky
A sail for sea,
Thin grass for land,
A roof for prayer:
With these deft lines
He took me there.

I picture home
With lines as few:
A table spread
For me and you,
A lighted lamp,
A book to read,
And love that grows
With human need.

—H. H. H. in the Home Friend Magazine.

Quotation for Today

CALM Soul of all things, make it mine
To feel, amid the city's jar,
That there abides a peace of thine
Man did not make and cannot mar.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Beautiful Bali

Monitor Camera Club from Eleanor N. Knowles, Long Island City, N. Y.

Palms Reflected in the Waters That Surround the Water Palace of the Anak—Agoeng

Tulip

The tulip, usually associated with Holland, was first grown in Persia and known as the "Lalé." An English traveler, however, knowing little Persian, misunderstood a native's description of the flower as resembling a turban placed upside-down and thought its name was Persian for turban—"Tulipan"!—Stewart.

In Lighter Vein

How Permanent Is Permanent?

Hubby: "We've simply got to cut down expenses, Ethel. Couldn't you make a permanent wave last a week or two longer?"—Whitby Seaside Chronicle.

An Honest Dollar

The pompous judge glared sternly over his spectacles at the tattered prisoner, who had been dragged before the bar of justice on a charge of vagrancy.

"Have you ever earned a dollar in your life?" he asked in scorn.

"Yes, Your Honor," was the response. "I voted for you at the last election."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Blooming Idiot

His girls were named for flowers
And wealthy Rose he wed.
He gave up lovely Lily
To marigold instead.

Naming the Baby

"What are you calling your new baby, Mrs. Smith?"

"Oh, we thought we'd give him a Biblical name. We called him 'Arald."

"Harold? But I thought you said you gave him a Biblical name?"

"We did: 'Ark, the 'Arald angels sing.'"

Thinking of Her

They apparently had not met for some time. They were sitting in the gloaming, listening to the languorous roll of the sea below.

"And you say you were in the town where I live last week?" she murmured softly.

"Yes!"

"And you thought of me, John?" she cooed.

"Ay, I did," replied John. "I said to myself, 'Why, isn't this where what's-her-name lives?'"—Toronto Globe.

Fair Warning

Hubby: "I have tickets for the theater."

Wife: "Fine. I'll start dressing at once."

Hubby: "Yes, do. The tickets are for tomorrow night."—Money Making Guide.

Saving Time

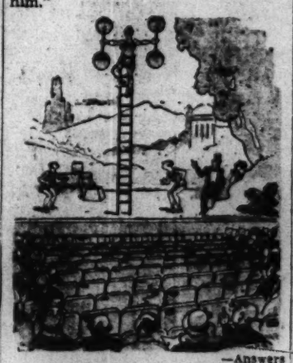
"Dear, I saw the sweetest, cleverest little hat downtown today."

"Put it on; let's see how you look in it."

Naming the Mule

"What are you going to call that mule of yours, Uncle?"

"Well, suh," said the driver of the animal, "I ain' made up by mind. I'se tried all de names I could think of, an' I'se goin' right on huntin' mo'. If I ever find one he pays any 'tention to, dat's whut I'se gwine call him."



—Answers

"We'll have to cut out this act if we want to fill those seats."

Daily Anecdote

A Career

At the age of 10, he chopped 100 cords of wood in 50 days, at 50 cents a cord, that he might be able to attend school. From 12 to 16 he worked first as carpenter, later as mule-driver, that he might enter Hiram Institute, where he earned his keep by working as bellringer and sweeper.

At 21 he resumed a teaching career, which had been interrupted by his college course, to become a professor, and later a school principal. At 29 he became a state senator—the youngest member; at 30, a colonel in the Civil War; at 31 a brigadier-general; at 32, a major-general—the youngest in the Union army; at 33, a member of the national House of Representatives—the youngest of all; at 49, U. S. Senator; and finally, at 50, President of the United States.

Such was the career of James A. Garfield, whose motto was: "Accomplish, or never attempt."

Political Liberty

Enlist the interests of stern morality and religious enthusiasm in the cause of political liberty, as in the time of the old Puritans, and it will be irresistible.—Coleridge in "Table Talk."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Fun'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

A local pastor called at the home of a widow, and found her bedfast with no one to minister to her needs, since the two boys were out selling papers in an attempt to cover the expenses of the home.

Evidently several things needed to be done, and the pastor thought of a wealthy parishioner who had both time and means at her disposal. A telephone call brought her to the scene; and after a hasty survey, she dispatched her chauffeur to her home for a list of useful articles. Pending his return, she removed her beautiful rings, rolled up her sleeves, and, finding an improvised apron to protect her dress, commenced operations on the dishes piled high in the sink. When the chauffeur brought night gowns, towels, bed linens, and toilet articles, she made the mother comfortable, and set to work on the disordered living room.

Again, the chauffeur was sent out, this time with a large order on the grocery patronized by this Lady Bountiful. When the house was tidied up and a meal prepared, the hungry boys came in from their paper routes, wondering somewhat if they were really in the right house!

When the pastor attempted to thank the woman who had so graciously given the needed assistance, she thanked him instead for having made the opportunity available to her. "I haven't had so much fun since I came to California to take it easy," she declared with genuine earnestness.

Odds and Ends

Fat in Fruits

With the exception of olives, avocados contain more fat than any other fruit.

Too Numerous to Mention

More than 1500 uses for salt have been found.

Daylight Time

Daylight saving was used by more than 30,000,000 persons in the United States this summer.

Thin Aluminum

Pure aluminum can be drawn into wire one hundred-thousandth of an inch in diameter.

Looking for the Good

You can constantly find in others something good to praise and endorse. Look for the best, the bright, the beautiful all about you. Make your thought constructive and progressive. Build well and strongly day by day, knowing that multiplied right thoughts yield inevitably right results. The habit of generous and appreciative praise of others will give you a mental uplift. There is innate satisfaction in looking for the true and noble.

Men who are known always to speak well of others are in great favor. Strict adherence to the rule never to speak ill of any one will save you from many bitter experiences and regrets. Your estimate of others profoundly affects their lives and yours. If you would make men praiseworthy, praise them.—Grenville Kleiser.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Charade: Hostage.

Letter Juggling: Snug, sung, guns, guns.

How Much Did He Earn?: He earned $1.25 the first week, since it had to be a sum less than $3 made up of quarters divisible by three. Then on the second week he made 75 cents, and only 25 cents the third week, making $2.25 in all.

Connected Words: Puzzle-corner; horsepower; power-house; book-mark; mark-down; meal-ticket; piece-meal; press-agent; pitch-dark; side-walk.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just an Investigation*

By LE PELLEY

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Remembers the Milkman*

By THE HAGERS

I HOLD IN VERY HIGH ESTEEM
THE DUCK WHO BRINGS MY MILK AND CREAM.
SOMETIME BETWEEN MIDNIGHT AND DAWN
HE TIPTOES SOFTLY 'CROSS MY LAWN,
AND WAVES HIS MAGIC WAND; AND THEN
THE EMPTY QUARTS ARE FULL AGAIN.
I'VE NEVER SEEN HIM; BUT I WILL
IF I FORGET TO PAY HIS BILL!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

President and Bar

OFFICERS of the American Bar Association have taken up briskly the gantlet thrown down by President Roosevelt in his Constitution Day address. If he intends to revive his Supreme Court plan the association lets it be known that its committee in opposition is still functioning and will be renewed for the coming year. Speakers have replied pointedly to what they consider aspersions on their profession.

Frederick R. Stinchfield, president of the bar association, denies the President's assertion that the Constitution is "a layman's document." If so, he says, "we may bow in respect to the twenty-three men of the Constitutional Convention who were not lawyers, to any twenty-three men who in months of conference could so completely silence and dominate thirty-two lawyers."

Yet there is somehow a measure of continuing force in Mr. Roosevelt's charge that "some" lawyers have tried to "shrivel the Constitution into a lawyer's contract." It is true that lawyers especially understand the value of a government of laws. It is true that interpretation of the Constitution requires an exactness that the lay mentality does not always achieve. But it is also true that for a single profession to treat a public document as its peculiar property and to achieve interpretations beyond the subtlety of the popular mind to understand is one way of undermining confidence in the courts if not the Constitution. And that is what some people believe occurred in such instances as the stretching of the "due process" clause to prevent until recently enforcement of state minimum wage laws.

Lawyers of the American Bar Association seem too often to have assumed that it was their duty to find out reasons why things that needed to be done couldn't be done. And it often happened that those things interfered with established interests capable of paying large retainers. Among the more than 150,000 practicing lawyers in the United States the 30,000 who belong to the American Bar Association include evidently and perhaps naturally a predominant portion of the more propertied and more conservative.

It is necessary in a democracy that the conservative as well as the liberal point of view be well and ably represented. It seems to us that this representation is more effective when it is reasonable than when it is intransigeant. The bar association in recent years has opposed unemployment insurance, the securities act of 1933, the child labor amendment, investigation of alleged denial of justice in the Mooney case, investigation of alleged denial of rights of free speech and assemblage during strikes and a recommendation to amend the Constitution to permit broader social and economic legislation.

In some of these cases the association has advanced what it believed to be sounder ways of attaining the objectives sought, but it has seldom done this emphatically enough to capture much attention. Mr. Stinchfield protests that the President is attempting to discredit the lawyers and "take away their influence with the people." While the President's powers are great, the actions of the lawyers themselves have more to do with that influence than anything Mr. Roosevelt can say.

President Roosevelt has already run into a stone wall in his effort to accomplish by indirection and political force a perversion of the Constitution and a suppression of the powers of an independent judiciary. Even laymen have been able to see that his proposals for the judiciary involved a bad method and would establish a vicious precedent. The present trip has indicated that the people, by and large, favor the President's objectives but are cold toward the court-packing plan of attaining them.

Even conservative lawyers profess sympathy with these objectives, and the President declares the intention of his Administration to proceed by democratic and constitutional means. Each has what the other needs. Why can't they get together? The nation surely would applaud a constructive joint effort to solve some of its problems either by finding means genuinely within the scope of the Constitution or by adapting it to new needs through the regular process of amendment.

The Temper of British Labor

THE meeting of the Trades Union Congress in Great Britain is an annual event at which representatives of all the trades unions discuss and formulate decisions concerning the policy of industrial Labor. These meetings may be regarded as milestones in the history of the British trade union movement; they reflect the status at which it has arrived, its temper, its ambitions and ideals.

It is a good omen for the future that Labor, now in prosperous circumstances, gives no indications of a return to its truculence of fifteen years ago. The victories that have been won in the last five years have been the result of negotiations with employers or successful conciliatory intervention; and the leaders are as anxious as anyone to avoid the costly and unproductive method of trade stoppages.

That they have arrrived at this frame of mind is to the credit of the unions; but it is also to the credit of the big employers. The latter, too, have profited by experience, and realize that more is to be gained by co-operating with the trade union leaders than by quarreling with them; by anticipating demands, if possible, rather than by having concessions wrung by force.

An obviously likely cause of friction arose when trade began to improve, and prices to rise; if employers had stood out against better wages or shorter hours under these conditions there would have been trouble. But since 1934, requests for increased wages have been met in one trade after another. In 1936 the net wage increases were £487,000 a week. In the first seven months of this year they were £413,000 a week.

The Trades Union Congress was in a mood to recognize these evidences of good will; and has actually gone so far as to record a vote of thanks to the Minister of Labor for promoting voluntary agreements in the retail distributive trades. The tendency now on the part of the Congress is to concentrate attention on the securing of benefits whose realization is within sight—for example, the granting to weekly wage earners of holidays with pay, a benefit already accorded in certain industries.

This reasonable mood among the leaders and in the ranks of organized Labor is the result of an evolutionary process which has gone on for a century or more. The leaders of the working classes themselves have a more comprehensive knowledge of the structure of society than once they had; and the employing class has been learning that there can be no complete efficiency in production unless the workers are satisfied that they are getting their just share in the proceeds. A crisis at any moment may arouse misgivings and suspicions. But the general atmosphere today is such that these setbacks are less likely to occur than of old, and when they do occur there are better prospects of overcoming them by appeals to reason.

Intensifying Resistance

"MISUSE of Air Power" is the way the Infantry Journal, published by the United States Infantry Association, characterizes the bombing of civilian populations in a current article clearly applicable to Japanese operations in China.

"If attack upon civilian populations were effective in destroying will to resist, such attack did not have to await the advent of the airplane," says the article. "It has always been possible, yet as the result of painful experience the race had learned, before the aeromaniacs frightened it out of its wits, that such attack was both ineffective and unwise. Hence the well-known and formerly respected rules of land warfare."

If one wished specific example he might recall the Indian massacres of American frontier history. These mass slayings, including women and children, have been charged to both the aborigines and the whites, but on whichever side the invariable effect was to raise the compatriots of the fallen to fiercer fury.

Already the reaction to the policy of frightfulness in the Orient has united more than fifty nations in formal protest. One wonders if it may not also have pronounced effects in unifying Chinese resistance. One of the great handicaps of that sprawling continent that would be a nation has been lack of communications. An isolated military attack in the north of China might not arouse the far-away city of Canton. But when the significance of aggression is brought to their very rooftops on the bombing racks of an airplane even the millions of illiterate must begin to chatter of the need to stand together as a nation.

In Spain and elsewhere civilian populations have not been found so spineless as theorists of terrorism have supposed. Brutality has aroused more than it has destroyed the will to resist. Japan may ultimately conclude that slaughter of the defenseless is, in the Infantry Journal's phrase, "both ineffective and unwise."

Autolycus Up to Date

MARKETS and fairs in Britain have changed less than the other factor in the commercial life of the countryside, the pedlar. Autolycus, indeed, is no longer a pedlar, but a "traveler." No longer does he come with "ribbon, glass, pomander, brooch, table-book, ballad,"

> Gloves as sweet as damask roses;
> Masks for faces and for noses;

and half a hundred other delights in his pack. He is a specialist now, with a single "line"—that is, when he has not forsaken the road altogether, and set up behind plate glass in the "High Street."

At first sight he is not quite such a picturesque fellow: but his tongue has acquired new magic; and when to his ancient plea of: "Come buy of me, come; come buy, come buy," he adds "on the instalment system," he seems as hard to resist as ever.

Popularizing the Arts

Book News of the Day

THE attempt to present within the limits of a single volume a survey of all the arts deserves admiration. The art specialist will shrink from such a stupendous undertaking, with such limits imposed, though he cannot fail to credit so adventurous an author with encyclopedic scope. The layman may, on the other hand, relish the offering, for it is provided compactly, and discursively, in what is ostensibly his own language.

THE ARTS, by Hendrik Willem Van Loon (New York: Simon & Schuster. $3.95), seems an excursion through the history of art qualified emphatically by the guide. For the author's personal gifts, tastes and distastes are written on every page. All the illustrations come from his agile hand. He even recommends how the book be read. He fairly dominates the bewildered reader, who is carried on and on through a maze of historical fact, succinct analysis, pertinent anecdote, odd figures of speech and outbursts in the vernacular.

* * *

There is not a page without some special interest. The history of art involves the history of mankind and one must turn to political economy, religion, folk lore, to understand the meaning of statuary and pictures and handicraft. More as historian, as analyist, than as aesthete does Mr. Van Loon present his subject, and some virtue lies in the fact that he writes not as a specialist, but as an absorbed and intelligent layman.

His handling is buoyant and fresh, a manner to which we have grown accustomed in the field of popular weeklies and journalism today. His divagations are amusing, and to this reader often unnecessary. He justifies the use of platitude and makes use of it often. He meets the layman on his level, using what is apparently his language. It is a matter of taste to resort to this method.

* * *

Architecture is especially well handled by Mr. Van Loon, and his illustrations are, many of them, ingenious and revealing. Painting he presents rather conventionally and his favorites of the Dutch school receive the most adequate handling. For the most part he tends to confuse the reader, and possibly confirm well-known prejudices on the art of the last fifty years. But Mr. Van Loon has misjudged his public; it is further in advance than he, better informed and less bewildered on this period.

If it were not implied that the author gives a better understanding of *everything* in the field of painting and sculpture and music and architecture and the so-called minor arts, we should not be so conscious of omissions, which are many.

In years to come, Mr. Van Loon's book will be an interesting document of the middle 1930's. It discloses most revealingly methods of popularization today.

D. A.

Not All a Good Builder Needs

Work for an Artist

"IN America," he said, "you call my name Steve. In Italy?" he spread his hands wide. "I no longer think of that. I am American now."

He might have been a workman in the yard of the substantial old dwelling turned into an apartment house in which I had taken lodgings; but, as a matter of fact, he was the owner. His savings from the trade of which he was to tell me, coupled with those of his wife who worked in a college dormitory, had bought what had once been a small town mansion, and he had remodeled and fitted the rooms himself.

"Have you been in America long?" I inquired.

He did not answer that at once. "I am from Torino," he said. "What you call Turin. I was happy there, when I was a boy. We used to go up into the mountains—" his English proved too slow and he burst into a torrent of Italian. Nothing, I perceived, but the language of his boyhood could do justice to those remembered outings. Presently I picked up the thread again. "Chestnuts grew there. Such chestnuts! We made from them the marrons glacés. You want I should tell you how they are made? I can tell you that, and how to make all kinds pastry, all kinds candies. That is my trade, what I learned from my father. I can make the sugar flowers, the decorations."

* * *

He drew from his wallet a small photograph, and I looked upon a younger Steve with waxed mustaches, presiding over an immense cake wreathed in roses and foliage and gentle buds. Steve's hands were poised in the rapt gesture of a conductor as the orchestra finishes on one perfect note. He had the touchingly vulnerable air of one who has created what he considers beauty and awaits the verdict of his fellows. The whole bright edifice might shatter before a careless laugh.

"All made of the burnt sugar," he said, "and the colored sugar, and the white. It took me five days to build that. That was my trade, my art. In Italy, it is appreciated."

"But you came here," I reminded him.

He shrugged, not with the resignation of a peasant but with the acceptance of a man who knows the world. "Yes. Comes the war, we march away, we fight for our country, for Italy. We are the heroes; people line the roads to watch us go and cheer and bring baskets with good things to eat. . . . But then, the war is over, we come back—ah, that is different. All the work, it is taken by those who stayed at home. A soldier can get nothing decent to do. We are dirty, we remember too much the others want to forget. The ones who cheered us when we left, now they call their children into the house and slam the doors. Me, I am all through being a hero. Bah!"

He brooded for a moment, then smiled genially. "So I come to America, and I get very good job, make two, three hundred dollars a month working at big hotel in Detroit. My wife and I, we buy this house. Then, there is this depression. Nobody wants the sugar flowers any more, they need the money to buy other things. Still, we have this house and I get small jobs. We get along."

* * *

"And you keep it up yourself," I mentioned, glancing at the wheelbarrow full of stones which he was transporting to terrace the lawn. He displayed his hands ruefully.

"Yes," he agreed, "but this, it is not my work. See my hands—ruined for the fine pastries. These pick and shovel jobs, I do not like so much."

"Leonardo da Vinci," I consoled him, "is said to have invented the wheelbarrow. He was one who did not despise to do many things."

"Da Vinci? You say he invented the wheelbarrow?" He considered this, while I hoped my memory had not been playing tricks. It did seem a bit preposterous that so obvious a vehicle as the wheelbarrow should have gone undiscovered until the fifteenth century. Finally he conceded, "Yes, da Vinci was an artist, too."

Later I came upon Steve busy with his wall, setting each stone with a nice eye for shade and form. "You know how to build a terrace," I remarked. He eyed a small rock critically, finally accepting it and smoothing it into place with a flourish of the trowel.

"We artists," he said, "we can work in stone as well as pastry, no?" M. Z.

North . . South . . East . . West

A New Winning of the West

By Frank L. Perrin

THOSE familiar with the regions traversed by the presidential train in transporting Mr. Roosevelt and his traveling companions across the country and along the Pacific Coast probably have followed, in fancy, the newspaper accounts of his heartening experiences. Others have followed as well, but perhaps without being quite able to catch reflections of the color, a comprehension of the great distances, or the heights and depths of mountain tops and yawning canyons. And these latter interested readers have missed much in detail and in fanciful contemplation if they do not know the people of the Great West. These, after all, are the real assets of that region. It was to them that the President carried a convincing appeal.

It is an unexplainable characteristic of the people of the Far West (and this is said without the slightest intention of condemning or even criticizing) that they have long regarded themselves as being cut off and separated from the emoluments apportioned to and enjoyed by their neighbors in the East. And this in spite of the fact that many, and perhaps a majority of those comprising the populations of western towns and cities are immigrants, or the sons and daughters of immigrants from the Eastern States.

Evidently the President has carried to these voluntary adventurous ones just the sort of reassuring message they hoped to hear. He has a pleasant and convincing way of doing just this thing. Knowing the people among whom he is visiting, it is not easy to imagine, for instance, that more than a small minority of them have been deeply concerned over those matters which have perplexed and continue to perplex those in the East who assume the responsibility of opposing or defending Washington's present administrative policies.

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Indeed it is quite probable that the President discovered, after leaving Senator Borah and the vicinity of Boise, Idaho, that if he didn't choose to bring up the disagreeable court issue, or the Klan issue, for discussion, his hosts along the way and at his destination would remain politely silent. In such circumstances it was not difficult to be persuaded or to persuade others that the best thing to talk about was the immediate and future welfare of the West and its people.

After all is said and done we may all, now or later, agree that this is the chief concern of every nation and every people. We fail, persistently, to agree as to the methods and processes to be employed, countenanced, or discarded, just as we disagree regarding most mundane things and many which concern us more deeply. It may be that the people of the West, with a clear vision gained from mountain tops and wave-lapped shores, realize that no person or political party can, even if it should be sought, destroy the integrity of the courts or commit their nation into the hands of enemies from without. Do we all too greatly concern ourselves because of the ways of those whose wisdom we doubt or whose machinations we fear? It may be that we need a more abiding faith in good, and in its inevitable ascendancy and dominion. It is this which would, without encouraging a relaxation of vigilance, equip us to advance more steadily and profit more richly under our own vine and fig tree.

* * *

There are many people in the East who will disagree with the President's announced proposal to continue his program of development of the natural power resources of the whole country. Not so many in the West will oppose the plan. Aside entirely from consideration of the interest of private investors whose holdings will be threatened by the broader extension of publicly owned and publicly operated hydroelectric enterprises, due regard must be had for the natural adaptability of the great rivers of the western country to utilitarian uses, and for the actual demand, or need which can economically be supplied only as these resources are developed. It was the convincing assurance that the President is committed to such a program of progressive and continued development that seems to have won, anew, the West and its people.

The President, a master of his peculiar art, did not need to be advised that it would be a tactical mistake to dwell, while in the West, upon the defense of any program which contemplates the building of more and bigger battleships, or of strengthening the national defense upon land. The West, rightly, has faith in its own glorious future. Even the courts, the Black incident, and somewhat less definitely, the unbalanced national budget, are to them, even now, somewhat remote i[illegible]

The Wide Horizon

Can Business Safeguard Peace?

Excerpts From an Address Before the Institute of Public Affairs

By A. A. Berle Jr.
Chamberlain of the City of New York

THE union of one business group with another unrelated business group in a log-rolling combination to secure a tariff is practically always illogical and bad business. On the purely selfish side what he might want—it is by no means a certainty—would be a high tariff for himself and as low a tariff as possible for everyone else. To the extent that everyone else has the same or similar artificial assistance, the advantage to him from his tariff is reduced. His costs rise; his market is restricted; he is open to foreign reprisals; and he has directly moved toward war which will ultimately strike him, militarily or financially, or both. If he has cut the American farmers off from their market by cutting the foreigner off from his means of payment, some part of the result will strike him in the form of an increased income tax destined for farm relief or farm subsidies.

My first suggestion, accordingly, boils down to this: In its tariff work, American business has never really done its housework; the lessons never were finished; the arithmetic has only been half done. A really sane analysis by businessmen for their own purposes, if competently done, would be the greatest single step they could take in the direction of stabilizing international affairs. They can do this. They have available the National Bureau of Economic Research, the Brookings Institution, the National Industrial Conference Board, the various trade associations and institutes. It is high time the arithmetic were done. No other job in American industry has been tackled with so great an absence of exact, long-range analysis.

A second suggestion is more fundamental. If part of our job is to buy foreign goods as a necessary condition to peace, suppose we get at the work of finding out how this can be done. The field fairly abounds in unexplored possibilities.

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There is, for instance, the possibility of what may be called the "compensated tariff reduction." There are areas in which American production simply is not logical. Good national and international business would suggest wiping out the tariff, giving the foreign importer free play. This would disturb an American group of producers and labor. Well, suppose it does. Who is hurt, and how much? What will it cost to compensate the people who are asked to retire from the field? In some cases, a small tariff for a short time, devoted to readjustment wages, for the displaced labor and readjustment costs for the displaced plant would save money for everyone all round.

Again there are whole areas in the United States where foreign imports are logical because of sea freights and water transportation. It is merely stupid, for instance, to exclude New England from access to South American oil, which can be brought there more cheaply than it can from American inland fields. By handling tariffs and freight rates together, a logical arrangement based on highest efficiency could be worked out.

Since labor costs play a large part in this (though by no means the dominant part we used to assume in the grand old Protection days), the labor unions themselves begin to have a stake in this. They have a separate and distinct set of interests; but one of them is maximum employment; and they, too, if the arithmetic is properly done, will begin to do some thinking along these lines.

There is even a possibility that we could use, profitably, on the import side a device we have employed in exporting: the formation of combinations outside the anti-trust acts, for the purpose of marketing import quotas of particular goods. We have the Webb Act for export; but has anyone looked into the possibilities of a Webb Act for imports? Some part, at least, of the fear of imports as such would disappear if they were handled by Americans, and designed to supplement rather than supplant American trade.

* * *

All of these suggestions arise out of the recognition of a single fact. If a country must exchange with other countries to live, and if business is interested in peace—then business must arrange to effect the exchange. Otherwise it must recognize that it cannot meet its function in a modern world. . . .

We might as well use blunt language today. Wherever business cannot meet an economic need, the totalitarian state moves in. In international affairs, where there is no totalitarian state, the necessitous country will either make war directly, as in Manchuria, or do so indirectly, as in Spain; the warmaking continues in ever-widening circles until a balance is reached, or until civilization itself breaks up. We are, now, looking straight down the gunbarrels; and no businessman can say that it is not, partly, his doing or his failure.

It seems a far cry from a group of businessmen talking over their policy about a tariff act, a trade treaty, or a proceeding before the tariff commission, to a Bilbao capture or a clash on the Amur River. But is it so far? For these quiet and self-interested conferences have dominated the foreign trade policy of this, the greatest of democracies. I think it was Emile Faguet who once remarked that when economic considerations dominated, democracy would meet disaster. It remains for us to prove that he was wrong.

[Second of Two Articles]